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Meadowlark

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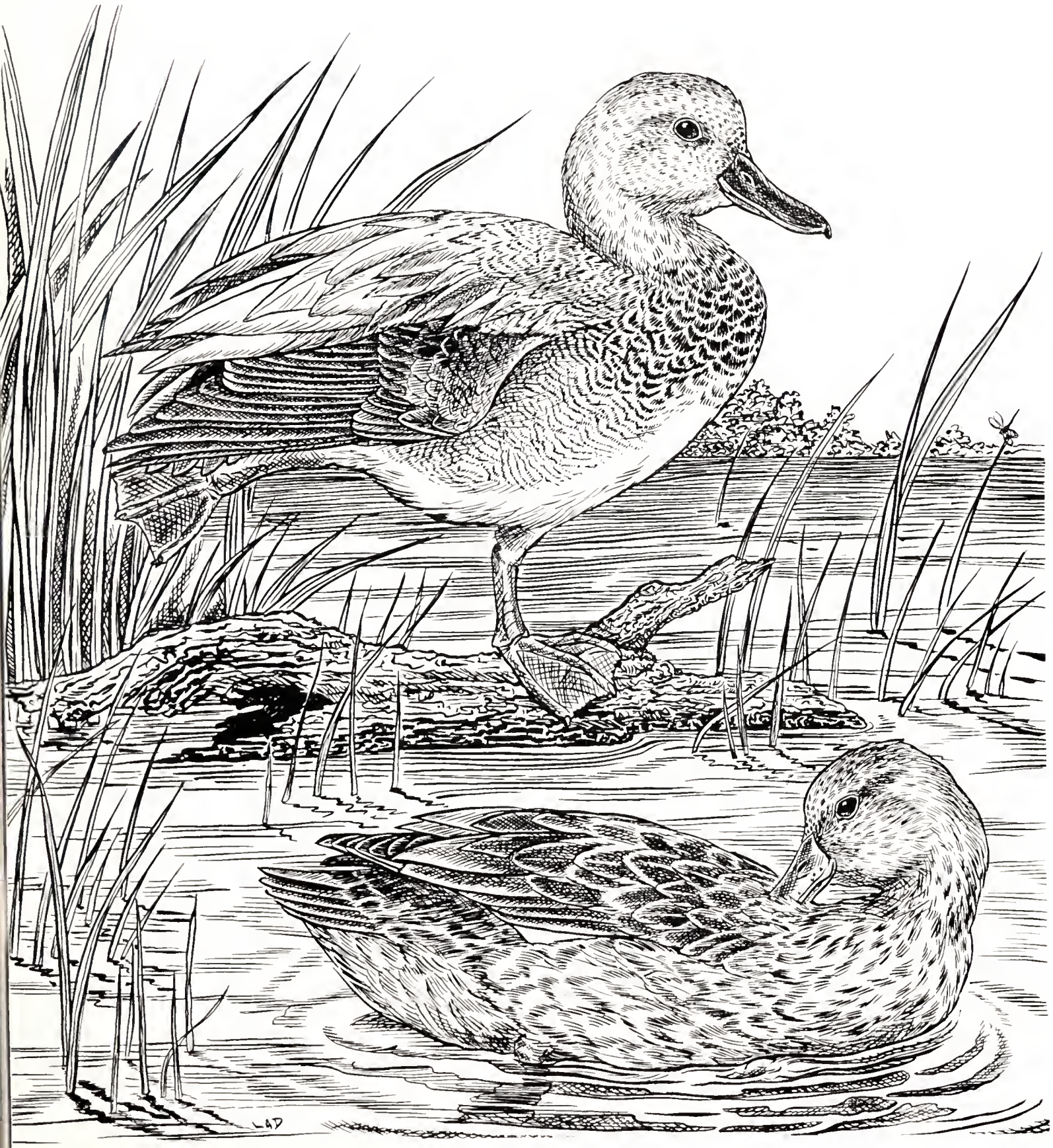
Fall 1992 *Volume 1, Number 2*



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A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

As the season changes and birds migrate south, *Meadowlark* too is changing, migrating to higher planes. It's as thrilling for us to work on completing and improving each issue as it is to enjoy a plethora of Broad-winged Hawks riding thermals in the sky on a brisk autumn day.

To further delineate the thrill of hawk watching, associate editor Peter Friederici has written "Hawk Watch," our cover story. A bird finding guide tells you where and when to find hawks close to home.

The rest of the issue is packed with identification tips and seasonal highlights, plus a heartwarming essay, "Birds Across The Shore," by Steve Barg.

For me, the essay stresses a perspective of bird watching that we sometimes overlook; namely, that we can enjoy the mysteries of nature without wandering far from home. I hope to see some of you out in the field this fall observing migration right here in our prairie state.

Sheryl DeVore

Meadowlark

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The IOS is no longer a dream. It's reality. We've published two issues of *Meadowlark*, enjoyed two successful field trips, and continue to attract new membership.

A major priority now is to contact and work with the many members who have offered to volunteer their time to make a great organization even better. We appreciate your support. Until next time, enjoy.

Eric Walters

ABOUT OUR COVER ILLUSTRATOR

Leslie DeCourcey drew the pair of Gadwall, a species which occurs as a regular fall migrant in Illinois. DeCourcey began her professional art career as Staff Artist at Brookfield Zoo in 1980. She has works hanging in private and corporate collections in seven states. She is presently working with the Chicagoland Bird Observatory. Leslie displays her work at the LaGrange Art League Gallery and accepts commissions at 708/387-9265.

HAWK WATCH

By Peter Friederici

Danny Diaz tried to concentrate on his work one sunny Friday afternoon in September as a Broad-winged Hawk flew by the window of his Waukegan office. Diaz kept glancing out his window, which provides south and westerly views as broadwings and Sharp-shinned Hawks continued to sail by.

Sometime after lunch, Diaz may have just as well taken his phone off the hook. "The broadwings really started coming," he said. "Sometimes there would be a whole column of hawks rising in a thermal. It looked like a small tornado."

One kettle consisted of at least 200 birds and Diaz was not about to go back to work. Diaz saw nearly 800 broadwings from his window that afternoon. He later learned other observers that day saw up to 1,700 broadwings, 66 sharpshins, 17 Ospreys and 16 Merlins in Waukegan's Bowen Park and nearby Illinois Beach State Park.

The flight of the mid-September day demonstrates how exciting it can be to witness migrating hawks, one of the fastest growing spheres of birding. Hawk watching's popularity stems from the fact that it presents both strenuous identification puzzles and heart-pounding excitement. It mingles time - dragging periods of inactivity with adrenaline-flushed

Danny Diaz found his workday hopelessly disrupted by kettles of migrating Broad-winged Hawks. Drawing by David Athans.

minutes.

Hawk watching as an organized phenomenon is possible thanks to the propensity raptors show for following traditional flight paths; hence, hawk watching is associated with famous, long-standing observation areas such as Cape May, New Jersey and Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania. A look at the geography of those sites offers clues as to what causes the spectacular concentration of migrating raptors.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Cape May is at the tip of a peninsula. Southbound hawks and other migrants concentrate there before heading over the open waters of Delaware Bay. Hawk Mountain, an open patch on a long ridge, presents raptors with favorable updrafts so they can migrate long distances with minimal exertion.

Illinois offers no geographical features quite as conducive to large-scale migration watching as those renowned sites. But a look at a map of the state does reveal some natural migration pathways. The foremost is the Lake Michigan shoreline. Raptors avoid flying over large bodies of water whenever possible. Hence, many raptors migrating south from Canada follow the western Lake Michigan shoreline. After these birds cross the Illinois line, some hug the lake shore and some profit from whatever updrafts and thermals they can find along the lake front bluffs to the west. Hawks migrating through Illinois also follow the Des Plaines River through the Chicago suburban area.

The other major geographical feature through which raptors funnel into Illinois is the Mississippi River. It is an easy path to follow, especially because the steep bluffs provide sufficient updrafts for soaring.

These major flight lines, though, seem to break up quickly. South of the Chicago area raptors no longer have a shoreline to follow, so they move along a broad front. So too do those in the western part of the state, particularly south of Savanna, where the Mississippi River bluff is much less pronounced than farther north.

'Hawk watching presents both strenuous identification puzzles and heart-pounding excitement.'

"No real natural barrier exists in southern Illinois to make a flyway for hawks," said Judy De Neal of Harrisburg. She noted that the Shawnee Hills, which may provide some updrafts, lie mainly in an east-west orientation.

De Neal said she has had some luck spotting hawks driving along Route 3 north of Chester south to Grand Tower which parallels the Mississippi River. Large lakes in southern Illinois may also attract migrating hawks. A kettle of 2,000 broadwings was seen there one day the early part of last October.

RIDING THERMALS

Many raptors, particularly buteos, eagles and vultures, try to ride thermals on their way south. Thermals are born when hot air rises over sun-warmed patches of ground, plowed fields, parking lots or other areas that absorb more sunlight than their surroundings. Hawks take advantage of this free ride by rising in thermals as high as they can, then gliding down from the top of the air column to, ideally, the base of another thermal.

The masters of this energy-saving technique are the Broad-winged Hawks, soaring buteos that congregate in kettles of up to one-thousand individuals. A boiling kettle of broadwings is a spectacle of flight that is difficult to surpass.

Some raptors care less for thermals. Falcons, for example, tend to muscle south in fall rather than soar. This variety of flight styles adds much to the diversity of watching migration. Seeing a Peregrine Falcon speed by at 60 or more miles per hour can be an exciting experience.

Hal Cohen, a biology professor at the College of Du Page, began enjoying the thrill of hawk migration at Mt. Hoy in 1985. Mt. Hoy, a clay-capped landfill no longer in use, reaches 150 feet above the surrounding Blackwell Forest Preserve. The preserve is about 30 miles west of downtown Chicago. To the west is the Du Page River. To the east is the subtle ridge line of the west Chicago moraine, whose modest elevation provides enough updrafts to attract some raptors.

Mt. Hoy is a valuable lookout because it stands so high above the surrounding terrain. From the summit, watchers

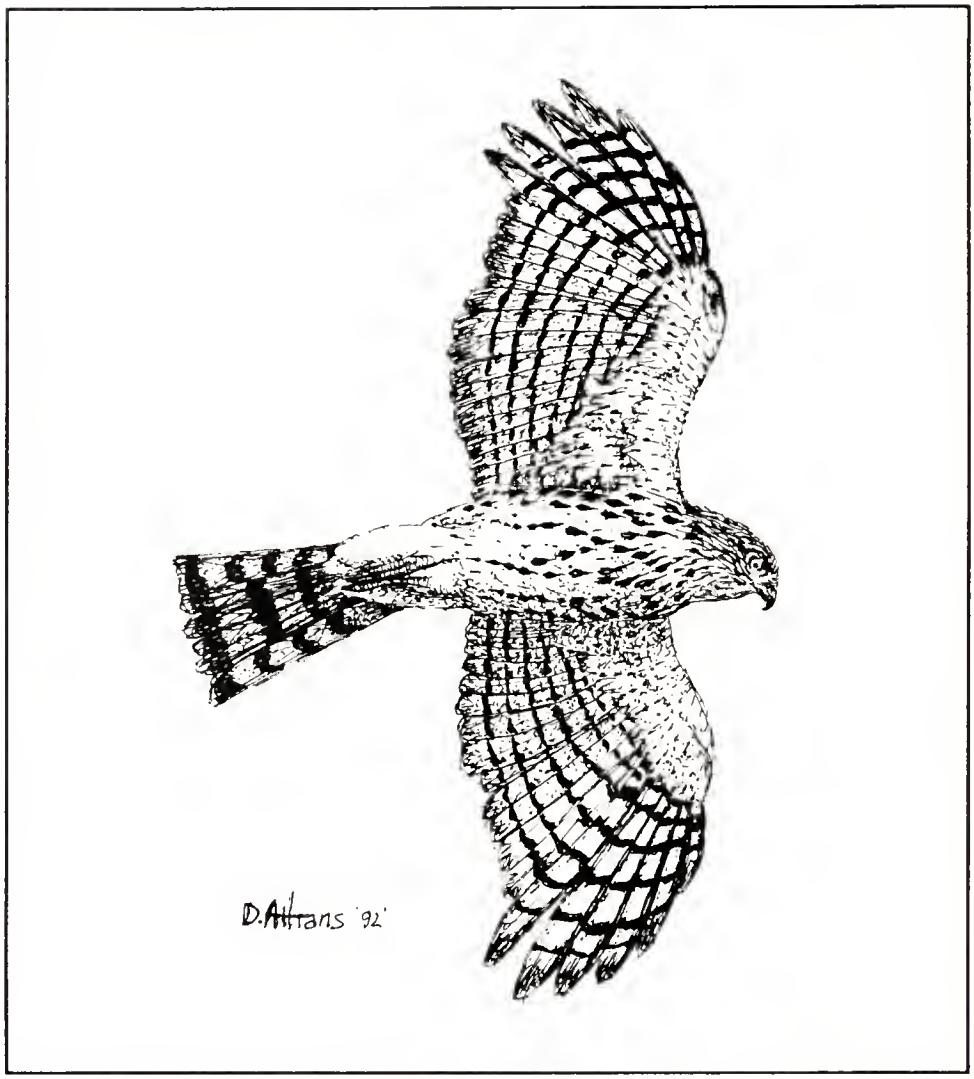
can, with good weather, see virtually all the large birds flying by within several miles.

Cohen recalls birding Mt. Hoy with companion Dick Young one late September day. The area hills were shrouded in fog, but they waited. As the fog lifted, a Cooper's Hawk came out of the trees, recalled Cohen. Then a Peregrine Falcon sped by. Soon they had counted 100 migrating raptors. At the right time of year they could easily count that many in one day.

"We did have to watch out for the methane gas," vented out of the landfill, added Cohen. Mt. Hoy hawk watchers avoid it by remaining upwind of the gas release.

Cohen and an array of volunteers have slowly been increasing the coverage of hawk migration at Mt. Hoy. This year, 30 observers will rotate shifts from mid-September to early October in an effort to provide full coverage during the peak period. "We get doctors, lawyers, butchers, teachers, truckers," said Cohen. "They range from expert birders to beginners. Occasionally we hook people who just happen to be hiking by, and they get infected by the sight of all the birds. It's very exciting to see someone newly interested in hawk watching."

As at many watching sites, the greatest numbers of birds migrate in the morning. Typically between 2,000 and 6,000 hawks of 14 species are logged at each lookout every fall -- including Northern Goshawks and Golden Eagles. Reports from lookouts are sent to the Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA) which tallies migration reports from across the continent in an effort to monitor raptor populations.



Sharp-shinned Hawks occur annually at various Illinois hawk watch sites. Drawing by David Athans.

Cohen says the largest broadwing flights he's seen at Mt. Hoy - about 1,000 birds - might only be fragments of huge groups - up to 100,000 birds - that are broken up by unstable weather conditions. Many pairs of eyes are needed to census in particular broadwings because they often fly high enough to be missed by all but the most careful observers.

Regular Mt. Hoy volunteer Muriel Smith lives near the hill in West Chicago. "I've got a picture window in my kitchen that shows a lot of sky," she said. "I can often tell whether it's going to be a good day at the site by what I see in my yard." One day in September 1987, observers counted many broadwings descending into the forest preserve late in the afternoon.

The next day was windy, rainy, and cold. Smith wouldn't have gone to the lookout, except that by 7:30 a.m., she saw hawks re-emerging from the forest from her window. "On my way to the hill they were coming up out of the trees," she recalled. "They were blowing by in the strong wind. It was unbelievable."

While hiking up the hill, she saw a Bald Eagle blow by. It was one of two that joined over 1,000 broadwings, many sharpshins, and a few other species that day.

Smith began hawk watching seriously when two detailed field guides, *Hawks in Flight* and *Hawks* were published in the 1980s. She spent long hours in the field to hone her hawk watching techniques. Smith said she watched Red-tailed Hawks for hours "under every weather circumstance, from every angle, at every distance."

"Hawks are so beautiful in flight," said Smith. "Some hang in the air like a kite. Kestrels can hover. You get the fast flyers like the Peregrine Falcon and the Merlin. Then there's the tilting of the wings or the dihedral of a Turkey Vulture. Each species is recognizable, with practice, by shape and manner of flight. Hawks are marvelous flying machines."

Cohen agreed. "Hawks are so majestic. To see 100 or 200 of them flying together, for some, it's almost a spiritual experience. ■

For more information on HMANA, write Seth Kellogg, Membership Secretary, 377 Loomis Street, Southwick, MA 01077.

Further reading:

Hawks in Flight by Pete Dunne, David Sibley, and Clay Sutton
Hawks by William S. Clark and Brian K. Wheeler

Peter Friederici is an Associate Editor of ***Meadowlark****.*

BIRD FINDING GUIDE

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by Peter Friederici

Several fine hawk watching sites exist in Illinois and near its borders. Following is a guide specifying where to go, when to go, and what kind of weather brings in the most hawks.

MISSISSIPPI PALISADES STATE PARK

Where to go: Peter Petersen of the Quad Cities Audubon Society recommends the park's southernmost river overlook, just north of Savanna off Route 84.

When to go: Second half of September. The Quad Cities Audubon Society's yearly hawk watching outing usually occurs the fourth Saturday of the month. Call Petersen for more information at (319) 323-2520.

Northern Goshawk (Jim Peterson photo).

1 = Mississippi Palisades State Park; 2 = Illinois Beach State Park; 3 = Mt. Hoy; 4 = Eldon Hazlet State Park.

Wind and weather: Northeast to northwest winds are best. Clear days produce heavily used thermals above the stone bluffs.

Highlights: From the high stone bluffs you might see eight or more raptor species including falcons. Ospreys follow the river and accipiters shoot by at eye level.

ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK

Where to go: Hawk watchers prefer the two observation platforms near the Dead River, or the roof of the nature center, south of the entrance road. Illinois Beach State Park is off Sheridan Road south of Zion and north of Waukegan. The ball diamond at nearby Bowen Park at Sheridan Road and Greenwood Avenue in Waukegan is a good bluff top vantage point.

When to go: Last two weeks of September are good for peregrines, broadwings, Ospreys and sharpshins. For Merlins, redtails and harriers, try the last two weeks of October.

Wind and weather: West winds push migrating hawks against the lake front. Southwest winds following a low-pressure may be best.

Highlights: Watch for the powerful flying Peregrine Falcons and Merlins which hug the shoreline.

MT. HOY

Where to go: Enter Blackwell Forest Preserve off Butterfield Road (Route 56) just north of Warrenville. The blacktop path up Mt. Hoy begins at the second parking area near the fishing piers.

When to go: Mid-September to early October. The broadwing flights typically peak about the fourth week of September.

Wind and weather: Southeast to southwest winds often bring the greatest numbers, though north to northwest winds can be productive.

ELDON HAZLET STATE PARK

Where to go: Bird watcheres often have good luck at the raised platform on the Cherokee trail in the park on the west shore of Carlyle Lake, 25 miles southwest of Vandalia.

When to go: Mid-September through October.

Wind and weather: Watch for a cold front coming from the

north and sweeping birds in front of it.

Highlights: Hawks follow the bluffs of the old Kaskaskia River valley. One exceptional flight in early October 1988 included 2,178 Broad-winged Hawks, 177 Sharp-shinned Hawks, and 44 American Kestrels.

INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK

Where to go: "Almost any high dune will do as long as you have an unobstructed view," says Bobby Squires, regional editor for the Hawk Migration Association of North America (HMANA). Squires prefers Johnson Beach Dune at the western edge of the park. Several parking areas are available off Route 49, north of I-94.

When to go: Spring is best, although fall hawk watchers have seen a few Peregrine Falcons. Red-shouldered and Red-tailed Hawks pass through beginning in early March. The first half of April is good for the best mix of species. Broad-winged Hawks peak about the third week in April.

Wind and weather: Try 24 to 48 hours before a low-pressure system comes through. Southeast to southwest winds bring the hawks near the lake front. Light cloud cover keeps broadwings from rising out of sight on thermals.

5 = Indiana Dunes State Park.

Highlights: Squires saw 771 hawks on April 19 last year. ■

HAWK SILHOUETTES

Buteos - These raptors have broad wings and broad, rounded tails. During migration, they often soar in wide circles high in the air. Examples: Red-tailed Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk.

Accipiters - These hawks have short, wide, rounded wings and long tails. They typically fly in a flap, flap, flap, sail pattern. Examples: Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Northern Goshawk.

Falcons - These streamlined raptors have long pointed wings and long, compressed, and tapered tails. Falcons fly with strong, rowing wing beats. Examples: Peregrine Falcon, Merlin, American Kestrel.

The Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project

Improving Habitat Quality for Migrating Waterfowl

by Dr. Scott Hickman

The extensive loss of wetlands, a growing national concern, has made less habitat available to waterfowl during migration. The possibility of supporting these birds through wetland restoration is of keen interest to conservationists and researchers. The purpose of this paper is to report on the effectiveness of a wetland restoration project in improving habitat quality for migrating waterfowl.

The Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project (DPRWDP), located in northeastern Illinois, is a joint effort among conservationists, the Lake County Forest Preserve District, the state of Illinois, and the federal government. These organizations are working to restore to a 2.8-mile stretch of the Des Plaines River the water-purifying, flood-controlling, and wildlife-sustaining functions provided by the wetlands that once bordered much of our pre-settlement river systems.

In order to accomplish this, a portion of the water from the

Dr. Scott Hickman surveys the Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project in Wadsworth, where he censused migrating waterfowl. (Paul Dawson photo)

Des Plaines River is pumped into a series of six man-made marshes bordering the west side of the river. The water flowing into and out of these marshes is carefully monitored to determine the effectiveness of the project in meeting its water-purification and flood-controlling goals.

The effectiveness of the project in meeting its goal of supporting waterfowl during migration is assessed here by comparing avian usage of the site before restoration with that occurring after restoration.

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

I censused migrating waterfowl using the project site in spring 1985 (pre-restoration) and in spring of 1990 and 1991 (post-restoration). Census points were located at sites within the restoration area that were potentially usable by waterfowl.

In addition, I censused migrating waterfowl in fall of 1989, 1990, and 1991. No pre-restoration fall migration data are available.

'Restoration of wetlands has tremendously increased this site's value to migrating waterfowl.'

All waterfowl visible from predetermined census points were counted once per week for seven weeks, from the beginning of March to mid-April during 1985, 1990, and 1991. The data gathered from each of these census years were then compared to determine the extent to which the restoration project had improved the ability of the site to support migratory waterfowl.

Budgetary constraints limited the initial pre-restoration censuses of migrating waterfowl to the first seven weeks of spring migration. Therefore, the only post-restoration data used for comparison are also from the first seven weeks of spring migration as described above.

Increased funding for avian research during the post-restoration phase of the project allowed me to census migrants once per week throughout fall migration from late August to the end of November, 1989, 1990, and 1991.

These migrants were censused by the transect-listening

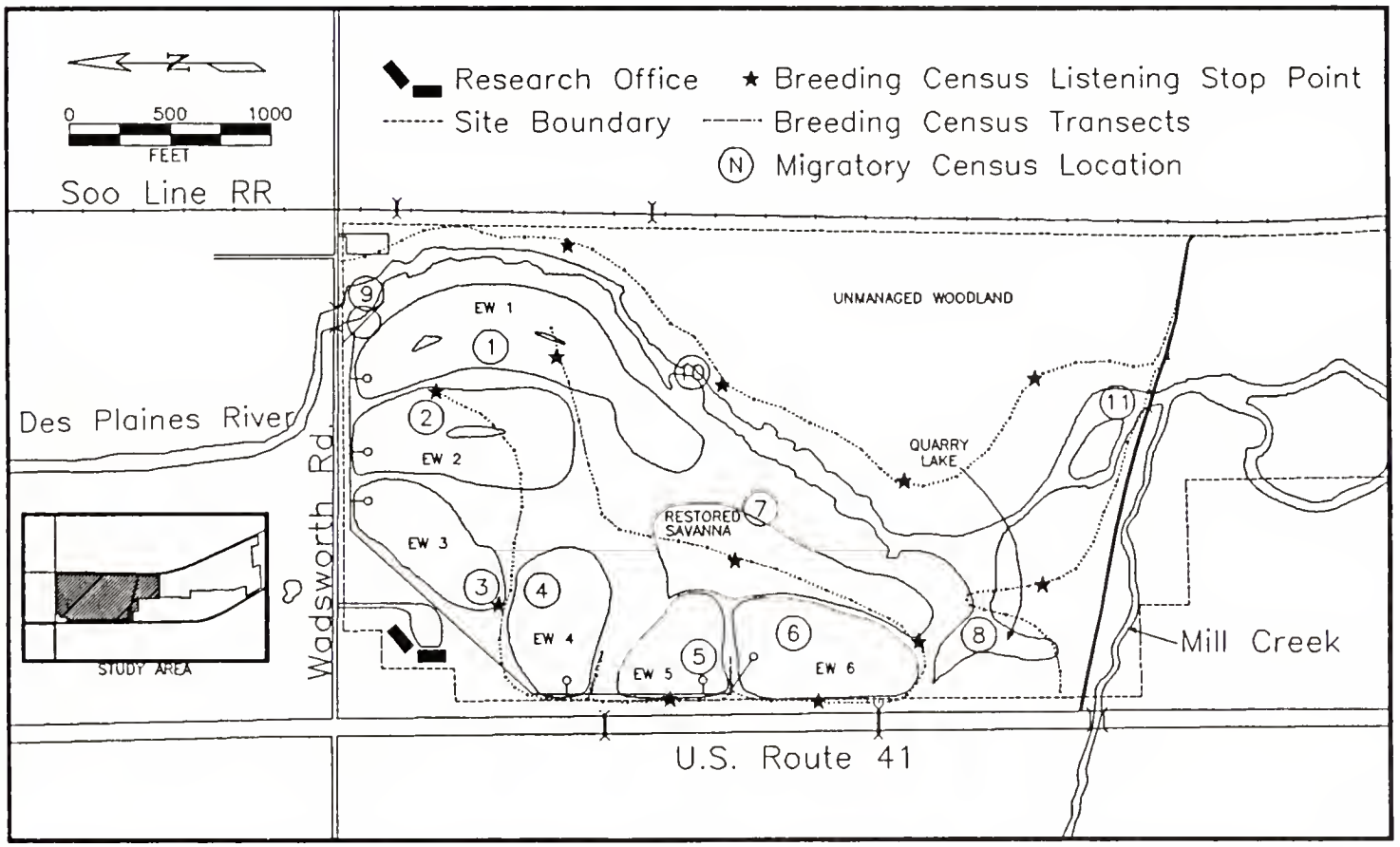

Figure 1. DesPlaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project Site, 1991. EW = experimental wetland.

TABLE 1. PRERESTORATION VS. POSTRESTORATION USE OF DPRWDP BY WATERFOWL DURING THE FIRST SEVEN WEEKS OF SPRING MIGRATION

SPECIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SEEN		
	1985	1990	1991
Pied-billed Grebe*	0	1	3
Great Blue Heron	0	1	2
Mute Swan	0	0	1
Canada Goose	5	365	132
Wood Duck	0	17	3
Green-winged Teal	0	26	155
American Black Duck	0	6	10
Mallard	4	102	139
Blue-winged Teal	4	6	66
Northern Shoveler	0	35	5
Gadwall	0	4	0
American Widgeon	0	6	0
Ring-necked Duck	0	13	12
Lesser Scaup	0	0	2
Common Goldeneye	0	12	0
Bufflehead	0	21	1
Hooded Merganser	0	2	0
American Coot	0	0	3
TOTAL	13	617	534

* = State Endangered Species

stop method recommended by the Illinois Department of Conservation. This method entails recording all birds seen or heard while slowly walking prescribed transects through the area being studied. The researcher using this method also pauses for five minutes at stops located along the transects and similarly records all birds seen or heard.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wetlands restoration has tremendously increased this site's value to migrating waterfowl during the spring. The number of waterfowl species using the site increased by approximately 400 percent during the seven-week post-restoration versus pre-restoration census period as shown in Table 1. Note that only three species of waterfowl were recorded in 1985 while 15 waterfowl species used the site in 1990 and 14 species used the site in 1991.

Similarly, and perhaps more dramatically, the table shows that the number of waterfowl individuals visiting the site during this same comparative census period increased by approximately 4,000 percent. Of particular note is the dramatic increase in numbers of Mallards, Blue-winged Teals, and Green-winged Teals.

No pre-restoration data concerning fall migration were gathered, so there is no basis for comparing post-restoration use of the site to that before wetland reconstruction commenced. However, Table 2 shows a viable population of migrating waterfowl during the post-restoration period of the project. Furthermore, the results of pre-restoration versus post-restoration censuses for spring migration and the breeding season indicate that it is reasonably safe to assume that wetland restoration at DPRWDP has increased usage of the site by wetland species during fall migration. It seems improbable that wetland restoration would

TABLE 2. POSTRESTORATION USE OF DPRWDP BY WATERFOWL DURING FALL MIGRATION

SPECIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SEEN		
	1989	1990	1991
Common Loon	0	1	0
Pied-billed Grebe*	25	3	13
American Bittern*	1	0	0
Great Egret*	3	6	0
Green-backed Heron	15	12	27
Black-crowned Night Heron*	0	2	2
Tundra Swan	0	0	58
Canada Goose	49	87	37
Wood Duck	7	5	50
Green-winged Teal	4	5	49
American Black Duck	2	2	4
Mallard	16	198	131
Blue-winged Teal	40	6	45
Gadwall	0	0	3
Ring-necked Duck	0	0	13
Lesser Scaup	0	0	3
Bufflehead	0	0	4
Red-breasted Merganser	0	4	1
American Coot	0	0	3
TOTAL	183	363	478

* = State Endangered Species

increase site usage during spring and summer, but not during the fall.

One purpose of this study was to produce an overall description of avian use of DPRWDP immediately after wetland restoration. Such an overall description would provide future researchers with a means of recognizing and studying changes in avian use of the site as time passes. Detailed tables providing these data for each marsh for each season are contained in seasonal reports on file with Wetlands Research, Inc. in Chicago. These tables are too numerous and detailed for use here, but are available to ornithologists conducting research on the site.

The tables show that 172 species used the site during the post-restoration period, 55 of which are wetland species. Migrants or breeding season visitors totaled 119, while 53 species either bred on the site or were permanent residents. These totals compare favorably with the number of species using naturally-occurring marshes in Lake County (Hickman 1992).

In addition, the site supported ten state-endangered species either as breeders (Least Bittern, Yellow-headed Blackbird), or breeding season visitors (Pied-billed Grebe, Great Egret, Black-crowned Night-Heron) and migrants (Pied-billed Grebe, American Bittern, Great Egret, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Northern Harrier, Cooper's Hawk, Forster's Tern, Black Tern, and Yellow-headed Blackbird). DPRWDP similarly supported two state-threatened species, the Brown Creeper and Veery, during their spring and fall migratory flights.

SUMMARY

This study documents a significant post-restoration increase in use of the Des Plaines River Wetlands Demonstration Project site by migratory waterfowl and other wet-

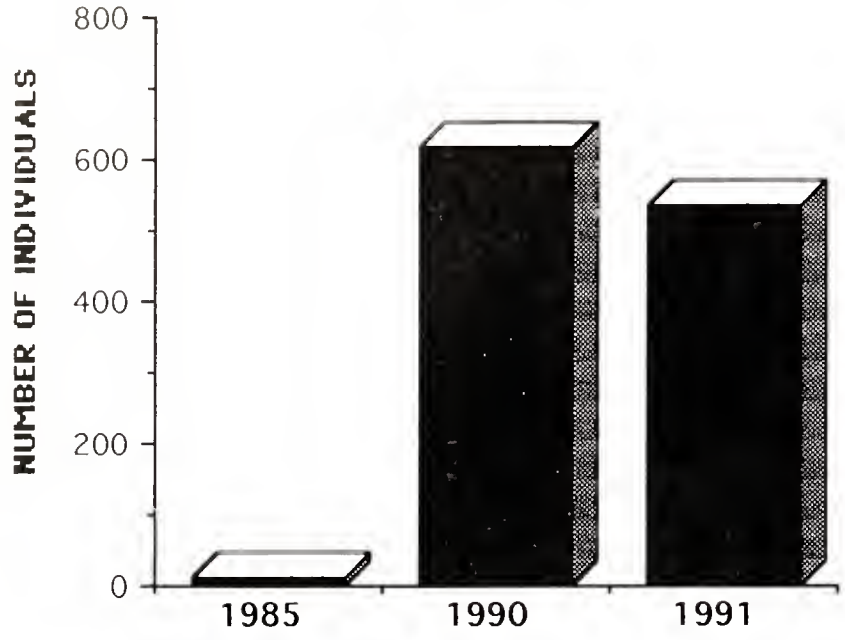

FIGURE 2. SEVEN WEEK SPRING CENSUS OF MIGRATING WATERFOWL: 1985 VS. 1990 & 1991.

land species, some of which are endangered or threatened in the state.

Clearly, DPRWDP has greatly improved habitat quality for birds, particularly for wetland species. These successes occurred virtually immediately upon completion of the construction of DPRWDP wetlands. The positive response of birds to DPRWDP indicates that in addition to diligently protecting Illinois' remaining natural wetlands, we should also support wetland restoration along our rivers as a means of purifying our waters, controlling floods, and providing habitat to migrating and breeding avian species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Financial support for this research was provided through public and private funds administered by Wetlands Research, Inc. Jim Neal provided insight in determining which areas to include in the pre-restoration censusing of waterfowl. ■

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Dr. Scott Hickman is Biology Professor at College of Lake County, 19351 West Washington St., Grayslake, IL 60030.

Birds Across the Shore

An essay on fall migration along Lake Michigan

by Steve Barg

Steve Barg enjoys the magic of fall migration along Lake Michigan (Paul Dawson photo).

Sunday, the first of November, winter was making an early apppearance in Highland Park. Strong northwest winds first brought grey skies and snow squalls, often followed by quick gusts and patches of clear blue sky. Gone were the splendid colors of the basswood and maples. I felt a bit melancholy as autumn neared its end.

With rake in hand, I went about my own seasonal ritual, thinking about how for the past six months I had explored with childlike enthusiasm the wooded ravines and Lake Michigan shoreline that lay outside my back door.

Just then, my eye caught a familiar silhouette. A Red-tailed Hawk. Immediately following was a second redtail. And then, a third raptor appeared - a large falcon.

That sent me inside after my binoculars. But before I made it to the door, a faint, familiar sound stopped me. As I looked to the sky a flock of Sandhill Cranes struggled against the wind often breaking formation. As they grew closer, their trumpeting filled the air.

I rushed inside to get my binoculars, then experimented outdoors with various observation points before settling on the roof of a beach house at the base of a bluff. Here, I could see straight up the shoreline from Highland Park north to Waukegan.

Then began a steady, unending stream of bird life that kept me motionless on the roof for nearly three hours. The raptors flew solo. First came a Rough-legged Hawk, then a Red-tailed Hawk, a sharpshin and a Cooper's. Next, came a Merlin. Peregrine Falcon. Northern Harrier. Osprey. Turkey Vulture. They rode the wind as true masters of the air, rarely flapping a wing. As though on a compass heading due south, they pitched their wings into the wind and sailed to warmer climes.

Joining them were flocks of mergansers, Ring-necked Ducks and Coots that formed rafts on the water. Buffleheads, scaup, pintails and Mallards flew overhead. An occasional Blue-winged Teal or American Black Duck changed the avian scenery. A few isolated Common Loons rounded out the water birds which together numbered close to one-thousand.

Most unforgettable were the gulls. Loosely gathered flocks stretched from the beach well out over the lake. Hour after hour, wave after wave, they continued. Even after the other birds began to diminish in numbers, the gulls continued to come. Their hypnotic bouncing flight created a striking background to the raptors and ducks.

To rest my eyes, I glanced at the wooded bluff. Even here, cold winds puffed up small land birds. Sparrows and kinglets flitted in the trees on the hillside. A male and female bluebird illuminated the grayish landscape, carrying with them the last of the autumn color.

In my twenty years of birding, I've observed migration in many places - Point Pelee in May, Cape May in fall, Florida in winter. I've even seen the last wild California Condor.

But as I watched this spectacular bird migration in my own backyard, I remembered what John Muir once wrote: "I sought and found beauty in places close to home. I looked for things other people missed and I found them. All the wild world is beautiful, and it matters but little where we go. The spot we chance to be always seems the best." ■

Steve Barg is Director/Naturalist for the Heller Nature Center in Highland Park.

Autumn Melodies
Why Some Birds Sing in Fall

by Nan Buckhardt

You're walking through a marshy area on a crisp autumn morning when breeding season is a distant memory. The sun hits your back and slowly warms you. Suddenly, you hear a familiar "okaree." It's a Red-winged Blackbird. Singing. Not only that, but you also hear a Song Sparrow vocalizing its melodious breeding song.

What's going on? The birds have been silent for weeks. Has spring returned bypassing fall and winter?

Red-winged Blackbird. Drawing by Emmet Broderick.

What you have experienced is not an unusual phenomenon. In fact, many birds sing long after the completion of the breeding season. This phenomenon is most common in migrating species which nest in the northern temperate zones including Illinois. In fall you may hear such species as the Eastern Wood-Pewee, Wood Thrush, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Northern Oriole, and House Wren singing.

In late summer, these and other species tend to be less vocal and remain secretive. The lack of singing at this time could be a protective measure. After all, many birds do not fly well while molting and in turn become more vulnerable.

When feathers are in place and danger is lessened, some birds resume their singing. Some species such as the Eastern Wood-Pewee may even sing more elaborate and technical songs than they did in spring.

What triggers this behavior still baffles ornithologists. Many theories; however, do exist.

Perhaps the light conditions in early fall approximate the light conditions of spring. As a result, the bird's hypothalamus, a small portion of the brain that controls reproductive hormones, may be stimulated. The bird thus responds by vocalizing as it would in spring.

Another explanation could be that the late season singing is due, in part, to the physiological changes that accompany the decrease in the size of the gonad, an organ that produces reproductive cells. The lowering of hormone levels could confuse the brain and result in song.

Others have theorized that the singing is the result of excess energy and the birds are singing for the pure pleasure of it (Berger, 1961). Still others suggests that the post-breeding season offers birds a chance to try out song variations. The mating and breeding pressures are off and new songs can be practiced.

Whatever the reason, each fall I look forward to the late season song of Illinois' migrants. It gives me one more chance to relive spring before mentally preparing for winter. ■

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Nan Buckardt is the Environmental Education Manager for the Lake County Forest Preserve District.

A Violet-green Swallow Visits Northeastern Illinois

by Eric Walters

Violet-green Swallow drawing by Walter Marcisz.

The morning of July 18, 1991 I was observing early fall swallow migrants at the south end of Gillson Park in Wilmette. I noticed an unusual swallow perched on a telephone wire 15 feet away from me. The bird was completely white on the side of its face, indicating this was not a Tree Swallow.

I noted the white extending up over the back part of its eye, the forest green back, and the bright, olive-green crown. The bird sported immaculate white underparts down to a slightly notched tail.

Five minutes later, a fisherman flushed the bird, allowing me to see two large white rump spots separated by a dark line. The bird's flight and calls were noticeably different than the other four nearby swallow species.

By then, I knew it was an adult Violet-green Swallow.

This swallow species is considered a rare vagrant to areas east of the Mississippi River. The only Illinois record of this bird was a specimen taken from the Lake Calumet region some 94 years ago (Bohlen, 1989).*

Why would this bird with so few records in the east appear in the middle of the summer along the lake front? This species breeds as close as the southwestern Dakotas and western Nebraska. Perhaps after breeding, an errant individual wandered eastward to the Chicago area. It's more likely, though, that this bird was a fall migrant that was pushed to the edge of Lake Michigan by a strong southeasterly moving cold front which happened two days prior to my sighting.

Bank, Northern Rough-winged, Tree, Cliff, and Barn Swallows plus Purple Martins begin their fall movement through the Chicago area often in early July. Migration peaks for a few of these species in early August. The Violet-green Swallow also begins its fall migration by July (Bent, 1942). Perhaps the Violet-green joined a group of other migrating swallow species. ■

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Bohlen, H.D. 1989. *The Birds of Illinois*.

Eric Walters is President of the Illinois Ornithological Society and Spring Migration Field Notes Editor.

* *The Illinois Ornithological Records Committee (IORC) has removed Violet-green Swallow from the Illinois state checklist since the specimen is no longer extant. This current sighting is under review by IORC.*

FEEDER STATION

by Sue Friscia

Building Your Own Feeder Sound System

Illinois nature centers offer great opportunities for seeing new bird feeding ideas and devices. One of my favorites is Plum Creek Nature Center in Will County where two full-length windows allow unrestricted observation of an attractive bird feeding area. Binoculars and field guides are available and complimentary coffee is served.

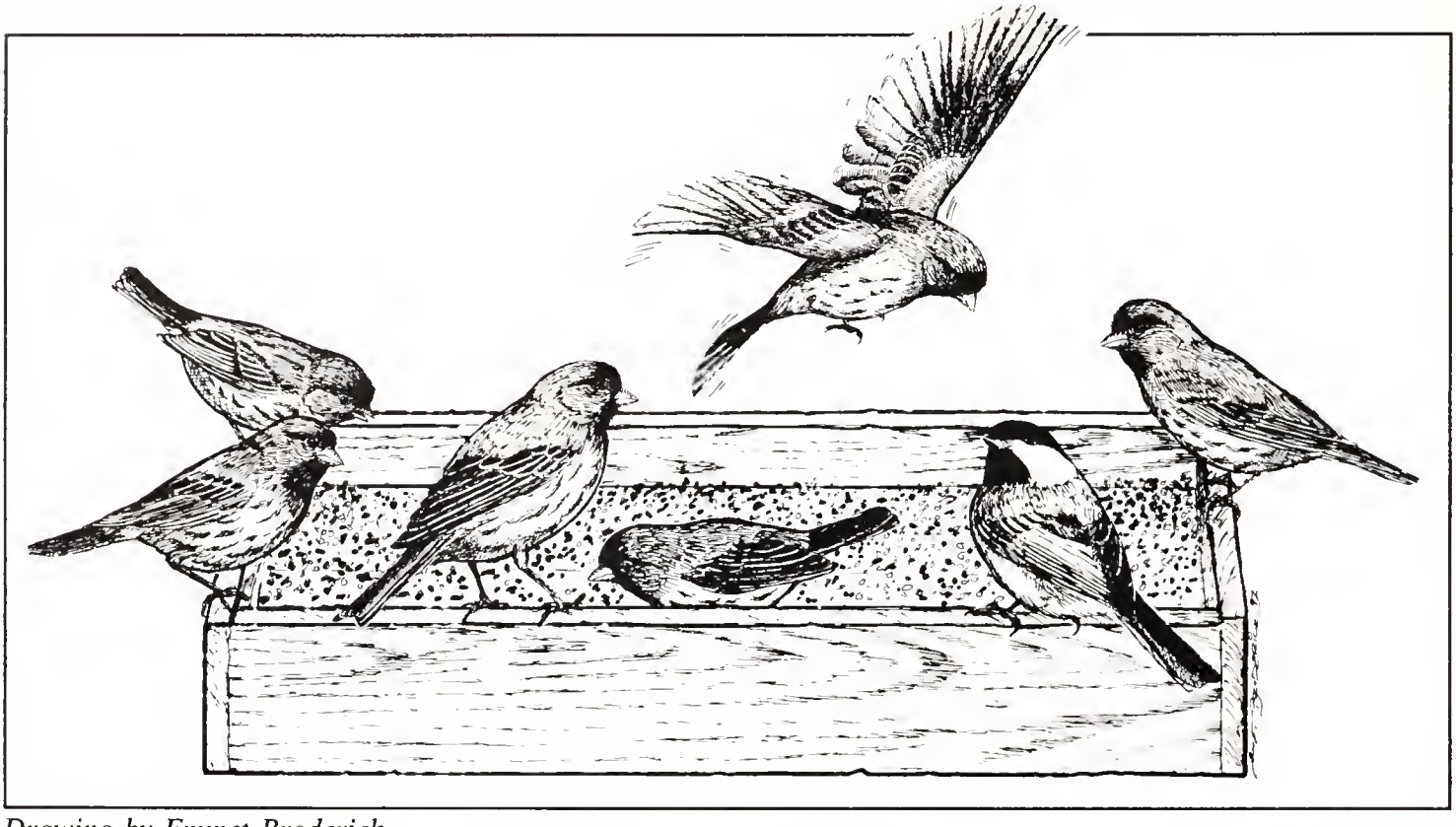
The feature that makes this feeding station unique, though, is sound. While you're seated inside, warm and comfortable, you can hear through speakers what's going on outside as birds chip and sing and scramble for food.

Sound gives indoor birding a whole new dimension. Experiencing those auditory delights indoors has prompted me to install my own backyard feeder sound system.

The action proved surprisingly easy and inexpensive once I solved three problems. First, I needed to find a cheap PA system. Then I had to figure out how to fasten the microphone outside and keep it dry. Finally, I had to run its cord through the foundation to a tape recorder inside the house.

I already had a tape recorder that accepted an external microphone. Most tape recorders can function as a PA system by plugging an external microphone, pressing "play" and then pressing "pause." You should then be able to amplify the melodious sound outside as much as you want. All I needed to buy was the microphone, which cost me $17 at a local electronic music equipment store.

Make sure you take your recorder with you before you buy anything, because not all microphones work with all



Drawing by Emmet Broderick.

recorders. You also don't want a microphone that needs batteries. Once you set it up you will want to keep it on.

Next, I set to the task of attaching the microphone out side and keeping it dry. The design of my house gave me an easy solution. The west side has a three-foot overhang under which I have installed a metal hanger to hold the hose when it's not in use. I simply used some duct tape to fasten the microphone under the hanger. It made a perfect roof. When I store the hose there now, it provides even more protection for the microphone, but it does block some sound.

I gave the last problem the most thought. I needed to run the microphone cord into the house, but I really didn't want to drill a hole in the foundation, at least not until I was sure the sound system would work.

So I opened a basement window and storm window, pulled the microphone cord in from outside, and tried to close both windows. No problem. With the cord in one corner, both the windows not only closed, but also locked. I turned on the recorder to see how loud it would amplify, and could hear my birds as if I were outside. My makeshift solution worked just fine.

'Sound gives indoor birding a whole new dimension.'

The next morning I turned on my new sound system and heard the crows mobbing some poor raptor across the street. Mourning Doves sounded as if they were cooing right next to me. The House Finches' sweet warbles filled the house. I heard it all from the comfort of my own home.

The other night, a violent thunderstorm came through northern Illinois. Had I been home, I would have covered the microphone with plastic. It got wet, though, and I wasn't optimistic about its survival.

This morning, however, when I turned on the tape recorder, the bird sounds came in loud and clear. I'll let you know whether it's still operational after the first winter blizzard. ■

A special request: I'm interested in sightings of Ringed Turtle Doves at your feeders. If they visit, please keep track of the dates, time, and number as well as any attempt to nest. Please send the results and any other comments and questions about Feeder Station to:

3417 W. 123rd Street
Alsip, IL 60658.

Sue Friscia is field trip chairman for the Illinois Ornithological Society and membership chairman for the Chicago Ornithological Society.

AVIAN ANNALS

by Eric Walters

75 years ago:

Commenting on the Lake Calumet region, one writer stated, "Today much of the wonderful bird life is gone never to return and where once could be seen thousands of ducks, geese, and other waterfowl, now small flocks of birds are a novel sight."

T.E. Musselman reports on rarities recently seen in the Quincy area. Supposedly, he saw Roseate Spoonbills, three Labrador Ducks, a White-headed Woodpecker, and Bohemian Waxwings.

50 years ago:

The title of an article in the Audubon Bulletin: "Metropolitan Chicago Not Popular for Birdlife."

20 years ago:

Northern Goshawks invaded the state this fall which led observers to make remarks such as these: "seen in unprecedented numbers," "truly staggering, especially considering the rarity of the bird in the area." ■

Recognizing Juvenile and Winter Clay-colored Sparrows

by David B. Johnson

During Lake County summers, I have listened in vain for the faint, insect-like territorial song of the Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*).

The only substantiated Illinois breeding confirmation for this species occurred on a small tree farm near Rockton in Winnebago County. A nest and three to four eggs were found at the Blackhawk Christmas Tree Farm in June, 1983. Male and female were observed incubating eggs (Pucelik and Pucelik, 1984).

Clay-colored Sparrows in alternate (breeding) plumage may be found in Illinois during spring migration in late April and May. The species is then heading for its more northerly breeding grounds of large bush-dotted fields and open pine and oak barrens.

Illinois birders often see a Clay-colored Sparrow mixed in with Field or Chipping Sparrows or even occasionally White-throated or White-crowned Sparrows.

ADULT ALTERNATE

An adult alternate plumaged Clay-colored Sparrow exhibits a black crown streaked with brown and divided by a pale white median crown stripe. Observers will notice the chalky white supercilium (eyebrow), dark brown to black postocular eye stripe, and buffy unmarked lores. The buffy auricular feathers (ear patch) are clearly outlined in blackish brown.

Birders can also recognize a distinct dark malar (whisker) stripe and pale malar area between the ear patch and whisker.

'Debate exists as to whether the juvenile Clay-colored Sparrow acquires its first basic plumage before or after leaving breeding grounds.'

Notice, too, the gray neck and nape, buffy back with black streaking, white throat, and white underbody. In addition, the tan rump, long dark notched tail, two white wing bars, pink bill with a dark tip, and pink legs and feet are characteristic of this *Spizella*.

JUVENILE

Juvenile Clay-colored Sparrows (see Figure 1) are seldom encountered in our state, and debate exists as to whether the juvenile acquires its first basic (first winter) plumage before or after leaving breeding grounds. Migration begins in mid September and continues through mid October. At that time, immature Clay-colored Sparrows show varying degrees of retention of immature ventral streaking.

Adult Clay-colored Sparrows have completed their pre-basic molt at least by early October (Bent, 1968) and should be in fresh basic (winter) plumage by the time they migrate through Illinois.

An Illinois birder lucky enough to encounter a juvenile Clay-colored Sparrow, as I once suspected I did in Waukegan in September, has to look carefully at the detail to eliminate the possibility of a Chipping Sparrow.

Juvenile Clay-colored Sparrows sport a distinct buffy lore, with no trace of a line between the eye and the bill. The breast and sides are finely streaked with dark brown and black. The birder will notice a distinct malar area, fairly gray nape, and buffy breast and sides.

Juvenile Clay-colors molting into first basic plumage show a buffy upper breast with a paler buffy flank and sometimes vestiges of the juvenile ventral streaking. The pale malar region between the dark whisker and dark brown outline of the ear coverts is conspicuous. The gray nape is now more noticeable against the buffy sides of the head and upper breast.

DEFINITIVE BASIC

A definitive basic (winter adult) Clay-colored Sparrow (see Figure 2) is similar to one in alternate plumage except that the median crown stripe is less conspicuous because it is veiled with black streaks. All streaks on the crown are narrower.

The overall plumage is more tinged with buffy, especially the upper breast and flanks. The culmen may also be dark.

I'll be out this fall scouting out Clay-colored Sparrows -- particularly looking for traces of juvenile plumages and noting to what degree the adult Clay-colors have achieved their basic plumages before migrating south for the winter.

I would like to thank Laurence C. Binford for reviewing this article. ■

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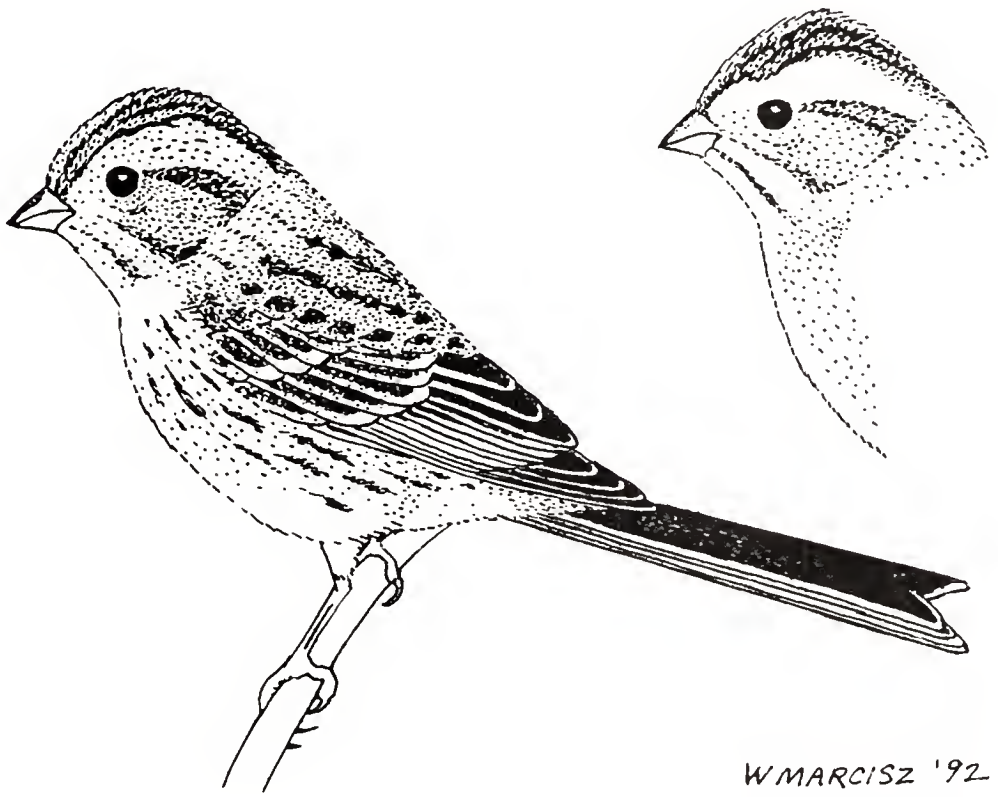
Pucelik, T.and P. 1984. "The Discovery of Illinois' First Nesting Clay-colored Sparrows." *Illinois Audubon Bulletin* No. 208:27-28.

David B. Johnson is Assistant Chief Editor of Meadowlark. - 504 Crown Point Drive, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089.

Editor's Note: In the next issue, David B. Johnson will compare Chipping and Clay-colored Sparrows, the two most confusing Spizellas seen in Illinois. We'll also feature photographs of museum tray skins of these species that he examined at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History with the help of David E. Willard.



1. Juvenile Clay-colored Sparrow. 2. (inset) Definitive basic Clay-colored Sparrow.

SEASONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Loon Visits Mercer County

On 19 November 1991, a casual birder, while fishing, discovered an unusual-looking loon on Fyre Lake in Mercer County about 15 miles south of the Quad Cities. He said he had seen many Common Loons on the lake, but that this loon looked different.

The next day, a birding friend and I went looking for the loon. We immediately found it on the lake. We noticed that it was smaller than a Common Loon and that, although it held its bill like a Common Loon would, the proportion of the bill to the head was different. The bird also had a clean edge between the white cheek and grey back. The Pacific Loon remained in the area for a few more days.

- Peter Petersen, 235 McClellan Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa 52803.

Immature Ross' Goose Seen With Flock of Tundra Swans

On a gray, misty, and windy day on 31 October 1991, a flock of 21 adult and immature Tundra Swans and a small lone whitish goose flew and called "yapping" through the fog at the Fermilab inner ring lake in Du Page County. The flock circled and then landed on the lake.

The small white goose was dwarfed by the swans's larger size. That, the tiny shape of the head, and the small bill made me think of a Ross' Goose. When Muriel Smith, Betsy Fikejs, and others arrived at the lake, we looked at the goose through spotting scopes and observed more details. The bird was pure white with black primary flight feathers. The crown and back of the neck sported pale gray markings. The small, solid black bill was triangular with a pink culmen.

While we were watching the Ross's Goose and Tundra Swans, a flight of 13 Common Loons flew over the lake. An hour later, the swans and Ross's Goose flew away. There are two previously documented Ross' Goose records in northeast Illinois, one of which occurred at Fermilab November of 1989.

- Peter Kasper, 1426 Surrey Road, Batavia, IL 60510.

Western Sandpiper Seen In Late November

On 24 November 1991, Andy Sigler and I discovered a basic (winter) plumaged Western Sandpiper at Calumet Beach Park associating with four basic plumaged Dunlins.

This bird had no white rump, no pale lower mandible, and no long down-curved bill like the Dunlins had. Instead, the Western Sandpiper had a smaller bill with a distinctly drooping tip. We also noted the bright red spot of two to four scapular feathers in the upper part of the bird's grayish mantle. The bird also had black legs.

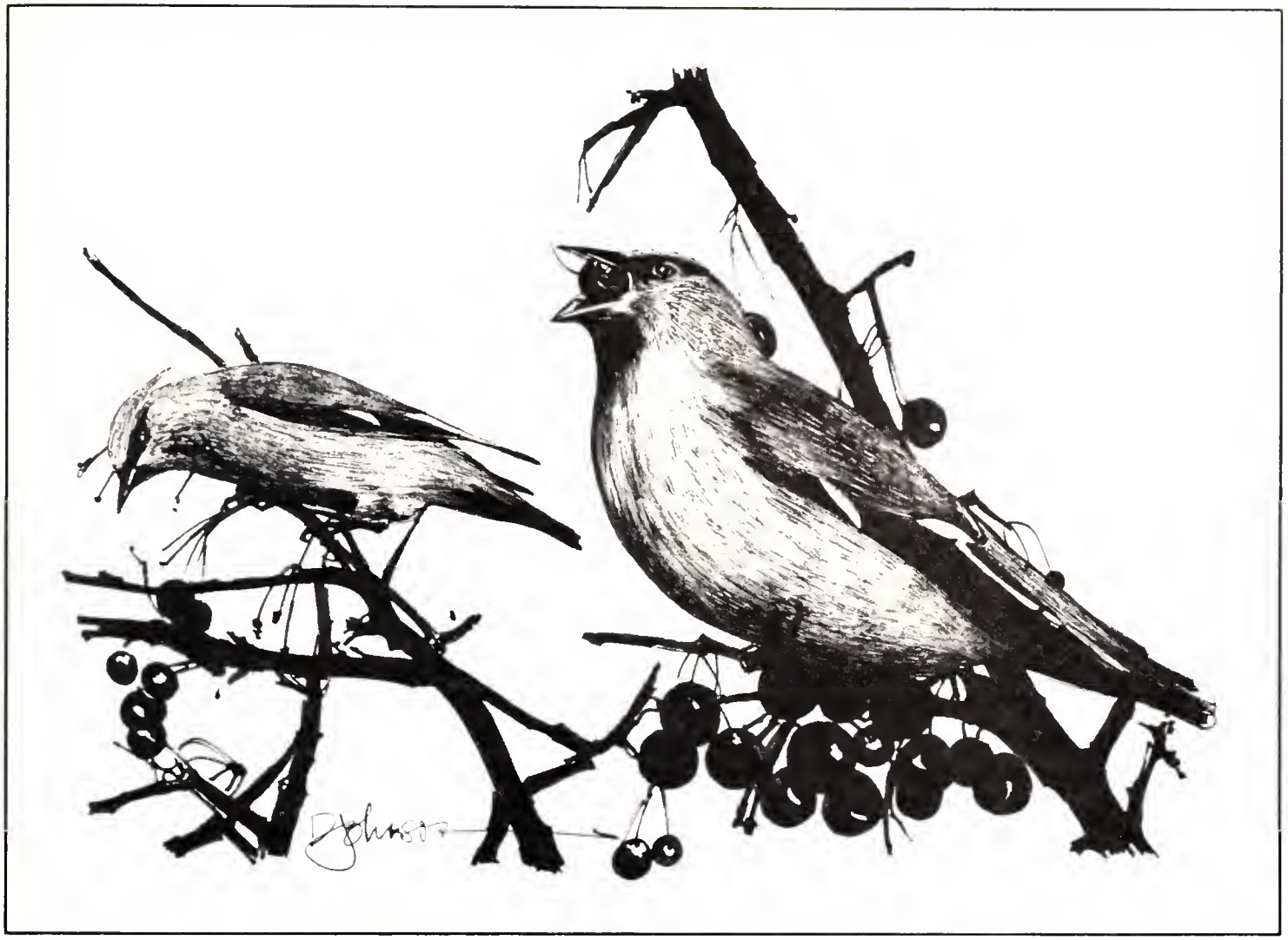
Eric Walters and Wes Serafin saw this bird as late as 29 November. This date is nearly three weeks later than the latest fall departure record for this species in northern Illinois (Bohlen, 1989).

- Robert Hughes, 696 Irving Park Rd., Chicago, IL 60613.

Pomarine Jaeger Seen in Clinton County

On 2 November 1991, I noticed at Carlyle Lake in Clinton County a dark bird among a raft of gulls. Noting its Ring-bill Gull size, chunky appearance, brown coloration and thick, short-neck, I knew it was a jaeger.

To identify which species, I looked through the scope and poured over birding identification material including *British Birds*, Volume 82, No. 4, April 1989. I noted the central tail feathers protruding as nubs not as spikes. They were most apparent when the tail was flared in flight. An obvious white crescent was visible on the underwings and consisted of more than six primaries. Above that was the diagnostic second crescent.



Bohemian Waxwings at the Evanston lake front, 2-3 November 1991. Drawing by Diane Johnson.

The bird was seen again on 9 & 21 November. On 16 November, two jaegers were seen at Lake Carlyle, but were too far away to be positively identified.

- Judy De Neal, 4240 Highway 34 South, Harrisburg, IL 62946.

Dump Site Attracts Du Page County Firsts

Dumps often can be a great place for spotting gulls. The garbage dump and adjacent quarry at Mallard Lake Forest Preserve in northcentral Du Page is no exception.

Several birders and I were participating in a Du Page County "big year" and decided to search this location for unusual gulls.

On 5 October 1991, I saw a fairly large, long-winged gull with a dark-gray upper mantle with yellowish legs standing on a patch of gravel near the water. In flight, the upper wings were all dark.

These field marks helped me identify this bird as a second winter Lesser Black-backed Gull. This first county record was followed by an adult located here on 10 November 1991 by Alan Stokie which I then saw on 16 November. On 10 October 1991 at this same dump, a smaller and chunkier gull than a Ring-billed Gull, with rounded wings, landed in the quarry lake. Its dark half-hood, thick white eye-crescents, and dark bill told me it was a first winter Franklin's Gull. A second bird was observed here two weeks later. Both of these records were observed during the Franklin's Gull typical migration period.

A long overdue Thayer's Gull was added to the Du Page County list when I spotted an adult at the site on 14 November 1991. Approximately ten more sightings of this species occurred before the end of the year.

With the sighting of these three species, Du Page County birders can now claim that 300 bird species have been recorded within the county's boundaries.

- Eric Walters, 720 Reba Place, Evanston, IL 60202.

Sabine's Gull Visits Mississippi River

Local birders have never seen a Sabine's Gull on the stretch of the Mississippi River between Moline and Bettendorf, Iowa. So when I heard someone saw the gull on 12 October 1991 near the Interstate 74 bridge, I decided to look for it. When I arrived, on 14 October, the adult Sabine's Gull landed in the water about 20 feet from the shore in a little bay in Illinois. An immature soon followed.

Both contained the distinct, tell-tale W wing pattern. The adult had an off-black colored head, a lighter color than what would be seen on a Bonaparte's Gull. The immature lacked the black head but had the dark mark behind the eye. The adult also had the characteristic yellow-tipped bill.

The immature remained for four days while the adult was seen for almost two weeks spending its time between Illinois and Iowa.

Sabine's Gulls are pelagic during fall and winter. To see an adult during fall migration is a rare occurrence.

- Peter Petersen, 235 McClellan Boulevard, Davenport, Iowa 52803.

Early Bohemian Waxwings Visit Evanston's Lake Front

In the early afternoon of 2 November 1991, I was driving along the Evanston lake front. A strong fall movement of birds had occurred that morning. I noticed a flock of robins, starlings and over one-hundred Cedar Waxwings gorging themselves on the fruit of six Common Chokecherry trees that were at the north end of the Lee Street beach area close to the water's edge.

Upon closer examination of this feeding frenzy, I saw a larger, grayer waxwing with an orange face, extensive color on its wings, and maroon undertail coverts. It was a Bohemian Waxwing.

After calling some birders from a phone in a mansion across the street, I returned to find two adult Bohemian Waxwings. These Bohemian Waxwings were last seen in the very early morning on 3 November 1991, when several out-of-town birders had an opportunity to view them from close range at the same location.

This sighting represents the earliest fall arrival date in the published Illinois records (Bohlen, 1989) replacing a 4 November date from the 1960s.

- Eric Walters, 720 Reba Place, Evanston, IL 60202.

Tennessee Warbler Seen In Early July

While birding in a breeding bird atlas block north of Libertyville on 10 July 1991, I recorded my earliest fall arrival date for a warbler species in the Chicago area.

As I was walking and "spishing" my way down an old hedge row along an abandoned road into St. Francis Woods, I noticed what I first thought was a Red-eyed Vireo. Upon closer examination, I observed the small black *Vermivora* type bill, a grayish head, a dark eye with a slight supercilium, and an olive back.

This non-singing Tennessee Warbler in full alternate breeding plumage probed leaves and flowers along the hedge row.

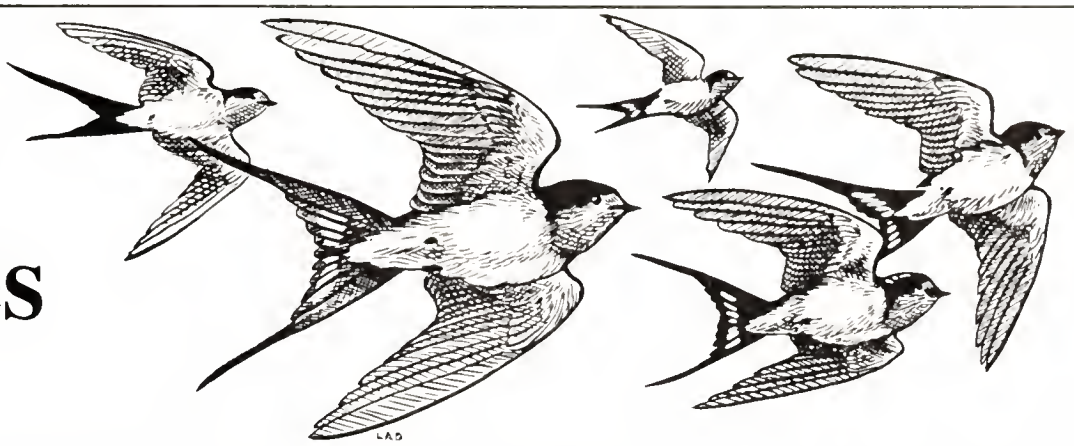
One other record for this species on the same date in Illinois has been recorded in Springfield (Bohlen, 1989).

The Atlas of Breeding Birds of Michigan mentions this species as the first migrant warbler to occur in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan often wandering south during the middle of breeding season or early July.

- David B.Johnson, 504 Crown Point Dr. Buffalo Grove, IL 60089.

*Addendum: The record of nest building by Red Crossbills at Illinois Beach State Park in last issue's "Seasonal Highlights" (**Meadowlark**, Vol. 1, No. 1., p. 24) occurred 14 April 1991, rather than 7 April as was previously printed.*

Field Notes



1991 FALL MIGRATION

by Robert Chapel

Bird watchers enjoyed excellent flights of migrants the 1991 fall season. Many also experienced some interesting species invasions and surprises. For example, the usual large numbers of August and September shorebirds passed through the Illinois River Valley. Yet, a surprising number and variety of shorebirds were seen in November especially in the Chicago area.

Gulls made a big showing. Species such as Lesser Black-backed and Little Gull now seem to occur regularly each fall. Bird watchers reported eight Little Gulls and no less than seventeen Lesser Black-backed Gulls. By the end of the fall season, birders had also reported invasions of Northern Goshawks, Snowy Owls, and Common Redpolls.

The fall reporting season began in the midst of a summer drought which lingered through August with above average temperatures and below normal rainfall. A cold front in late September brought record early arrivals of a few species as well as sightings of unusually late passerines. These records appeared to be largely restricted to northeastern Illinois.

The drought broke in October, especially in the central part of the state, where rainfall accumulations of up to eight inches occurred. Two massive back-to-back cold fronts at the end of October and early November brought the best migratory waves of the fall. Large numbers of migrants hugged the Lake Michigan shorelines as well as nearby inland locations. This double blast produced huge numbers of loons, waterfowl, raptors, Sandhill Cranes, shorebirds, jaegers, and gulls.

By the beginning of November, winter gripped most of the state and moderate snowfall blanketed the ground. November temperatures remained well below normal. Despite unseasonably cold temperatures, many land birds including very late migrants and many lingering shorebirds, sparrows, and even one Ovenbird appeared almost to the end of the fall reporting season.

Thanks go to all observers listed here. First initials of their names are used except for those as indicated below by three initials:

Arlene Brei, Douglas Anderson, David Becker (DBe), David Brenner (DBr), Elaine Burstatte, Laurence Binford, Richard Biss, Ron Bradley (RBr), Steve Bailey, Toby Brown, Elizabeth Chato, Hal Cohen, John Czyplowski (JCz), Karin Cassel, Mike Carpenter (MCr), Marilyn Campbell (MCa); Marscha Chenoweth, Roger Coons (RCo), Bob Danley, David Daniels (DDa), Danny Diaz, Jeff Donaldson (JDo), Judy DeNeal, Ralph Eiseman, Robert Erickson (BE), Darlene Fiske, Sue Friscia, Brad Grover, Barrie Hunt, Kay Hanson (KHa), Kanae Hirabayashi, Mel Hoff (MHo), Michael Hogg, Robert Hughes, Roger Holcomb (RHo), Scott Hickman, Vivian Howell (VHo), David Johnson, Lee Johnson (LJo), Denis Kania, Dan Kassebaum (DKa), Homer Klem, John Koch, Peter Kasper, Frank Lenski, Kevin Luby, Robert Lolizer (RLo), David Mandel, Keith McMullen, Owen McQue, Robert Montgomery, Rod Myers (RMy), Walter Marcisz, Jim Neal, James Nardi (JNa), Dennis Oehmke, John O'Brien, Richard Peiser (RPe), Peter C. Petersen, Tom Pucelik, John Purcell (JPu), Arlo Raim, Doug Robinson, Gerald Rosenband, Harriet Rylaarsdam, Kevin Richmond, Andy Sigler (ASi), Al Stokie, Dick Sandburg, Don Sueusson (DSu), Fred Stoop, Jim Smith, Jeffrey Sanders (JSa), Jim Solum (JSo), James Steffen (JSt), Muriel Smith, Robin Strater

FIELD NOTES HEADING: Migrating Barn Swallows. Drawing by Leslie A. DeCourcey.

(RSt), Robert Szafoni, Wes Serafin, Craig Thayer, Tedd Teeter, Cindy Watkins (CWa), Doris Westfall (DWe), Eric Walters, Gilbert Waldbauer, Gordon Warrick (GWa), Helen Wuestenfeld, Phil Wesch (PWe), Peg Walsh, Rick Wright, Dick Young.

As a printing aide, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report:

Carb	=	Carbondale (Jackson Co)
Carl.L	=	Carlyle Lake (Clinton Co)
CBG	=	Chicago Botanical Gardens (in Glencoe, Cook Co)
Chi	=	Chicago's lakefront parks (excluding JP) (Cook Co)
Clin.L	=	Clinton Lake (De Witt Co)
COLSP	=	Chain O'Lakes S.P. (Lake Co.)
DPCA	=	Des Plaines C.A. (Will Co)
Fermi	=	FermiLab at Batavia (Du Page Co)
GLNTC	=	Great Lakes Naval Training Center (Lake Co)
GLPSP	=	Goose Lake Prairie S.P. (Grundy Co)
HLCA	=	Horseshoe Lake C.A. (Madison Co)
IBSP	=	Illinois Beach State Park (Lake Co)
KFWA	=	Kaskaskia F.W.A. (Moultrie Co)
LCal	=	Lake Calumet (Cook Co)
LChau	=	Lake Chatauqua N.W.R. (Mason Co)
LRen	=	Lake Renwick (Will Co)
LShel	=	Lake Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos)
M.Arb	=	Morton Arboretum (Du Page Co)
MFWA	=	Middlefork F.W.A. (Vermilion Co)
MM	=	McKee Marsh (Du Page Co)
MS	=	McGinnis Slough (Cook Co)
Rend L	=	Rend Lake (Franklin Co)
RLCA	=	Rice Lake C.A. (Fulton Co)
SLSP	=	Sangchris Lake S.P. (Sangamon and Christian Cos)
SRSP	=	Starved Rock S.P. (LaSalle Co)
Spfld	=	Springfield (Sangamon Co)
Wauk	=	Waukegan (Lake Co)
ad.	=	adult
Co(s)	=	County (ies)
subad.	=	subadult
C.A.	=	Conservation Area
imm.	=	imm.
F.P.	=	Forest Preserve
yg.	=	young
F.W.A.	=	Fish and Wildlife Area
pr.	=	pair
L	=	Lake
*	=	documented record
N.C.	=	Nature Center
**	=	specimen record
N.P.	=	Nature Preserve
resp.	=	respectively
N.W.R.	=	National Wildlife Refuge
m.ob.	=	many observers
S.F.	=	State Forest
est.	=	estimated
S.P.	=	State Park
et al.	=	others present

A number in parentheses ( ) indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date. No number signifies single birds.

EA: = Earliest Arrival MC: = Maximum Count
LD: = Latest Departures

Red-throated Loon
EA: 26 Oct., Wilmette (EW). LD: 1 Dec., Chi (JL). Other: 23-24 Nov., Chi (JPu, m.ob.); 23-24 Nov., L.Decatur (*RC, MD).

Pacific Loon
17-20 Nov., Fyre L (Mercer Co) (DS, PP et al.)

Common Loon
EA: 6 Oct., Woodstock (DF); 10 Oct., Spfld (DB); 25 Oct., L.Carl (KM). MC: 323, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW et al.); 40, Decatur, 17 Nov. (RC et al.).LD: 1 Dec. (3), Clin.L (RC); 30 Nov., Chi (RC). Others: 15 Jul.-22 Oct., Diamond L (Lake Co) (DJ, WM, m.ob., photos).

Pied-billed Grebe
EA: 21 Jul., Spfld (DB); 3 Aug., JP (HR); 8 Aug., Arcola (RC); 31 Aug., L.Carl (KM). MC: 57, Spfld, 15 Oct. (DB). LD: 3 Dec., Lorenzo (Will Co) (JM); 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC, SB); 16 Nov, Chi (JL); 16 Nov., JP (HR).

Horned Grebe
EA: 26 Sep., Saganashkee Slough (WS); 27 Sep., Spfld (DB); 5 Oct., L.Carl (KM). MC: 125, L Decatur, 17 Nov. (MD et al.). LD: 8 Dec. (3), (JPu, KH); 30 Nov. (5), Chi (JL).

Red-necked Grebe
EA: 1 Nov. (ad.), Wauk (DJ, LB). LD: 16-17 Nov., Clin.L (RC, MD, RP). Others: 8-11 Nov. (imm.), Wauk (DJ, m.ob.).

Eared Grebe
EA: 24 Sep. Spfld (DB). MC: 3, Spfld, 16-28 Nov. (DB). LD: 28 Nov., Bald.L (DK, TF); 27 Nov., Carl.L (DK, TF); 21-24 Nov. L.Decatur (C,MD); 23 Nov., Clin.L (RC, MD). Others: 3 Oct., L.Chau (LA); 6 Oct., Champaign (RC, EC).; 31 Oct., Wauk (DJ, DD); 4-8 Nov., CBG (LB); 10-16, Nov., Clin.L (GW, m.ob.).

Western Grebe
EA: 3 Nov., Carl.L (*DBe et al.).

American White Pelican
E.A. 3 Oct., MTNWR (HW); 5 Oct., LChau (LA, m.ob.). MC: 62, late Oct.-early Nov., MTNWR (HW). LD: 25-30 Nov., L.Decatur (MD, m.ob.). Others: 5 Nov., Mermet L (Massac Co) (CW, JD, TF); 19-20 Nov., Clin.L (DS, SB).

Double-crested Cormorant
EA: 5 Jul., Spfld (DB); 22 Jul.(3), Riverdale (Cook Co) (WM). MC: 4,000, Rend L, 25 Oct. (JD, TF); 3,000, Carl.L, 12 Oct. (RP); 2,000+, L.Chau, 5 Oct. (RC, LA, m.ob.); 260, Spfld, 5 Oct. (DB); 202, Channahon (Will Co), 5 Oct. (JM). LD: 5 Dec. (10), Lorenzo (Will Co) (JM); 1 Dec. (2) Clin.L (RC).

American Bittern
EA: 31 Aug., Spfld (DB); 19 Sep., Chi (DM). LD: 4 Nov., Chi (DM). Others: 3 Oct., IBSP (JSo); 21 Oct., IBSP (JSo).

Least Bittern
LD: 29 Aug., IBSP (JSo).

Great Blue Heron
EA: 3 Aug., JP (HR). MC: 1,000, RLCA, 14 Sep. (RP); 423, MTNWR, 11 Sep. (HW). LD: 3 Dec., Heidecke F.W.A. (Grundy Co) (JM); 3 Dec. (2), LCal (WM).

Great Egret
EA: 17 Jul, Spfld (DB). MC: 1,000, MTNWR, 17 Aug. (HW); 800, RLCA, 24, Aug. (RP); 650+, MS, 11 Sep. (WS et al.). LD: 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC); 23, Nov., Clin.L (RC); 15 Nov., Channahon (Will Co) (JM).

Snowy Egret
EA: 22-27 Jul., LCal (WM, m.ob.); 27 Jul. (2), Alton (KM). MC: 5, Joliet, 26-30 Aug. (JM); 5, Spfld, 20 Aug. (DB). LD: 6 Sep. (2), Joliet (JM).

Little Blue Heron
EA: 6 Jul.-20 Jul. (imm.), Dragon L (Du Page Co) (AS); 3 Aug. (14), KFWA (MD). MC: 151, Stump L (Jersey Co) (no date) (HW). LD: 17 Sep. (25), Monroe Co (KM). Others: 29 Jul. (15--14 imm., 1 "calico"), GLPSP (JM); 18, Aug-31 Aug. (imm.), Campbell Slough (Du Page Co) (AS; MC); 22-30 Aug., Palos (Cook Co) (CT, m.ob.); 25 Aug. LCal (DM).

Cattle Egret
MC: 29 (ad.), n.w. Will Co, 23 Aug. (JM). LD: 21 Oct., Spfld (DB); 11 Oct., Joliet (2) (JM). Others: 3 Aug., Arcola (RP, MD); 10 Aug, LCal (JL); 17 Sep. (2), Hoffman Estates (EW).

Green-backed Heron
MC: 15, RLCA, 24 Aug. (RP); 14, Joliet, 24 Aug. (JM). LD: 7 Oct., Spfld (DB); 6 Oct., Woodstock (DF); 6 Oct., JP (HR).

Black-crowned Night-Heron
EA: 23 Jul, Spfld (DB); 6 Aug., JP (KC). MC: 25, RLCA, 10 Aug. (RP); 22 (6 ad., 16 imm.), Channahon (Will Co), 18 Sep. (JM). LD: 7 Dec., JP (DA); L.D. 6 Nov., Wauk (DJ).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
EA: 14 Jul. (imm.), Pekin (Tazewell Co) (C). MC: 3 (1 ad., 2 imm.), LCal, 11 Aug. (WM). Others: 24 & 31 Aug., LCal (JL); 6 Sep. (imm.), Chi (RH).

Tundra Swan
EA: 31 Oct. (6), Vernon Hills (Lake Co) (DJ); 31 Oct. (2), Wauk (JSo); 31 Oct. (12), Poplar Grove (Boone Co) (AB); 31 Oct. (26), Druce L (Lake Co) (RLo); 31 Oct. (27), Wilmette (EW). MC: 113, Mallard L (Lake Co), 31 Oct. (FL); 57, Spring L (Carroll Co), 9 Nov. (PP). LD: 7 Dec. (4), Chi (JPu); 5 Dec. East Fork L

Immature Little Blue Heron at Channahon (Will Co.) on 10 July 1991. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Tundra Swans at Lake Renwick, Plainfield (Will County) on 18 November 1991. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

(Richland Co) (LH). 226 total present in n.e. IL from 31 Oct.-4 Nov. (m.ob.).

Trumpeter Swan
EA: 8 Dec. (3 ad.), Urbana (*RC--photos)--the two that were unbanded were likely from Minnesota's released population; 8 Dec. (3--pr. banded, imm. unbanded), Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC).

Mute Swan
MC: 18, Kemper L (Lake Co.), 24 Oct.. (JSo). L.D. 1 Dec., LCal (JL); 1 Dec., Campbell Slough (Du Page Co) (AS).

Greater White-fronted Goose
EA: 27-29 Sep. (8), Fermi (EW, WM, WS); 6 Oct., Rantoul (Champaign Co.) (RC); 7 Oct. (8), Rend L (TF, JD). MC: 25, Rend L, 25 Oct. (JD, TF). LD: 1 Dec., Fermi (AS; m.ob.).

Snow Goose
EA: 28 Sep., (2), Union Co (KM); 7 Oct. (5), E. Grundy Co (JM); 20 Oct. (4), Harristown (Macon Co) (MD). MC: 20,000, MTNWR, 16 Nov. (HW); 100, Fermi, 3 Nov. (PK). LD: 16 Nov., JP (DA). Others (northeast): 19 Oct. 5 Nov., Wilmette (EW et al.); 53 (7 white), Wilmette, 26 Oct. (EW, JK); 28 (blue phase), Vernon Hills (Lake Co), 31 Oct.-1 Nov. (DJ).

Ross' Goose
EA: 31 Oct. (imm.), Fermi (MS, PK et al.). MC: 3 (2 ad., 1 imm.), Fulton Co, 16 Nov. (LA). Others: 17 Nov., Rend L (JD, TF).

BRANT
EA: 22-24 Nov., northern Winnebago Co (BG, LJo).

Canada Goose
EA: 24 Sep. (200), HLCA (KM). MC: 70,000, Braidwood, 3 Dec. (fide EW); 30,199, MTNWR, 9 Nov. (HW); 10,000, Clin.L, 7 Dec. (RC). Small race/DB. c. minima)--EA: 17 Nov. (2), CBG (RE). MC: 500, Clin.L, 7-15 Dec. (RC, MD).

Wood Duck
MC: 65, Spfld, 19 Aug. (DB). LD: 4 Dec., Joliet (JM).

Green-winged Teal
EA: 8 July Frontenac Marsh (Du Page Co) (JM); 27 Jul., Charleston (RB); 18 Aug., Arcola (RC). MC: 200, Fermi, 31 Oct. (MS, PK); 100, Spfld, 21 Oct. (DB). LD: 3 Dec. (20), e. Grundy Co (JM); 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC).

American Black Duck
EA: 18 Sep., MM (EW). MC: 100, 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC); 40, Lorenzo (Will Co), 4 Nov. (JM).

Mallard
MC: 10,000, Clin.L, 7 Dec. (RC, MD); 5,000, Clin.L, 16 Nov. (RP).

Northern Pintail
EA: 24 Aug., SLSP (DB). MC: 100, RLCA, 21 Sep. (EC, RC).

Blue-winged Teal
EA: 5 July, Evanston (EW); 23 Jul. Spfld (DB). MC: 500, Monroe Co, 17 Sep. (KM); 280, Spfld, 17 Sep. (DB). LD: 24 Oct. (3), Spfld (DB); 23 Oct. (female), CBG (LB). "Teal, sp"--MC: 1,000, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM).

Northern Shoveler
EA: 7 July, LCal (WS et al.); 1 Sep. (3), Spfld (DB). MC: 1,260, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM). LD: 30 Nov., Spfld (DB); 6 Nov., JP (HR).

Gadwall
EA: 17 Aug., RLCA (RC). MC: 400, Rend L, 25 Oct. (TF); 150, Clin.L, 27 Oct. (RC); 85, Joliet, 24 Nov. (JM). LD: 5 Dec., Joliet (JM).

American Wigeon
EA: 1 Sep., JP (HR); 2 Sep. (female), SLSP (DB). MC: 285, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM). LD: 5 Dec. (2), Joliet (JM).

Canvasback
EA: 19 Oct. (6), Spfld (DB). MC: 600, Lock 13 (Whiteside Co), 9 Nov. (PP); 31, MS, 2 Nov. (fide RB). LD: 27 Nov. (2), Spfld (DB); 24 Nov. (40), Carl.L (KM); 13 Nov., Woodstock (DF).

Redhead
EA: 27 Sep., Warrenville (Du Page Co) (RCo); 18 Oct. (female), Spfld (DB). MC: 45, Carl.L, 8 Nov. (KM); 30, Spfld, 4 Nov. (DB). LD: 22 Nov. (2 females), Spfld (DB); 16 Nov., Chi (JL).

Ring-necked Duck
EA: 3 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB). MC: 550, Spfld, 2 Nov. (DB); 205, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (KM). LD: 5 Dec. (6), Joliet (JM). Others: 26 Jul. (female--summered?), Joliet (JM)

Greater Scaup
EA: 18 Oct., Evanston (EW); 20 Oct. (2--male, female), Spfld (DB). MC: 1,000, Winnetka, 3 Nov. (RP); 10 (inland), Spfld, 17 Nov. (DB). L.D (inland): 5 Dec. (2), Joliet (JM).

Lesser Scaup
EA: 27 Sep. (20), Evanston (EW et al.); 10 Oct. (3 males), Spfld (DB). MC: 1,100, Spfld, 25 Oct. (DB); 1,100, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (KM). LD: 7 Dec., Clin.L (RC); 5 Dec. (82), Joliet (JM). "Scaup species"- MC: 1,230, Evanston, 26 Nov. (EW).

Oldsquaw
EA: 31 Oct. (7), Wilmette (JKo et al.); 4 Nov. (female), CIPS L (Jasper Co) (LH). MC: 30, Wilmette, 16 Nov. (RH et al.); LD: 7-13 Dec. (male), Clin.L (RC, DS, MD). Other (Non-Lake Michigan records): 7 Nov. (female), L.Decatur (MD); 9-17 Nov. (female), Spfld (DB); 11 Nov., Lorenzo (Will Co) (JM); 16-18 Nov., Peoria (LA); 24-27 Nov., Carl.L (KM, DK).

Black Scoter
EA: 19 Oct. (2), Chi (RH); 21 Oct., Spfld (DB). MC: 16, Spfld, 28 Oct.(DB); 10, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (RH, EW et al.). LD: 16 Nov. (2), Wilmette (RH, EW, ASi). Others: 9 Nov., Carl.L (DK, JD, TF); 11 Nov. (female), Wauk (LB); 30 Oct., Spfld (DB); 31 Oct., IBSP (JSo); 2 Nov., Wilmette (JL); 3 Nov. (2), Winnetka (RC); 8 Nov. (2), Wauk (DJ); 10 Nov., Chi (JPu).

Surf Scoter
EA: 18 Oct., Evanston (EW); 2 Nov., Clin.L (RC). MC: 27, Wilmette, 2 Nov. (JL). LD: 22-23 Nov. (2), L.Decatur (MD, RC). "Dark-winged Scoters"--MC: 22, Wilmette, 2 Nov. (JL).

White-winged Scoter
EA: 19 Oct. (3), Chi (RH); 26 Oct., Buffalo (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 9, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW). LD: 30 Nov., Wilmette/Kenilworth (RC). Others (downstate): 30 Oct., Spfld (DB); 11-12 Nov. (imm.), L.Paradise (Coles Co) (BH, RB).

Common Goldeneye
EA: 11 Aug. (female), GLNTC (JSo); 27 Oct. (2), Evanston (EW); 2 Nov., L.Charleston (Coles Co) (RBr). MC: 300, Spfld, 28-30 Nov. (DB); 190, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW et al.); 137, Carl.L, 24 Nov. (KM). {Common Goldeneye X Hooded Merganser}: 9-30 Nov. (male--4th yr. same bird), Spfld (DB); 27 Nov. (male), Lorenzo (Will Co) (*JM).

Bufflehead
EA: 24 Oct., Chi (fide, EW); 25 Oct., Carlyle (Clinton Co) (KM). MC: 111 (32 males), Evanston, 4 Nov. (EW); 100+, Lock 13 (Whiteside Co), 9 Nov. (PP). LD: 5 Dec. (13), Joliet (JM).

Hooded Merganser
EA: 7 July (2), Evanston (EW). MC: 222, Lorenzo (Will/Grundy Cos) 8 Nov. (JM); 124, Clin.L, 6-9 Nov. (C); 120, Spfld, 10 Nov. (DB); 55, Carl.L, 8 Nov. (KM). LD: 5 Dec. (29), Lorenzo (Will/Grundy Cos) (JM).

Common Merganser
EA: 11 & 28 Sep. (female--summering?), Joliet (JM); 8 Nov., L.Decatur (MD). MC: 500, Lorenzo (Will Co),

5 Dec. (JM).

Red-breasted Merganser
EA: 28 Aug. (male--summering?), Joliet (JM); 11 Sep. (female), Joliet (JM). MC: 1,750, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW et al.); 170, Spfld, 18 Nov. (DB). LD: 30 Nov. (5), Spfld (DB).

Ruddy Duck
EA: 27 Sep. (3), Spfld (DB). MC: 240, Spfld, 5 Nov. (DB); 175, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (KM); 166, LRen & Lorenzo (Will Co), 4 Nov. (JM). L.D. 5 Dec. (4), Joliet (JM); 29 Nov., LCal (EW et al.).

Black Vulture
LD: 6 Nov., Chester (Randolph Co) (TF).

Turkey Vulture
MC: 75, Jefferson Co, 7 Sep. (KM); 44, RLCA, 8 Sep. (RC); 24, CBG, 6 Oct. (RB). LD: 8 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 2 Nov., Spfld (DB); 2 Nov., LaBagh Woods (Cook Co) (EW).

Osprey
EA: 10 Aug., Carl.L (KM); 20 Aug., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 17, IBSP, 18 Sep. (BE). LD: 6 Nov., SLSP (DB); 2 Nov., Chi (WM); 2 Nov. (4), Chi (EW, JPu).

Mississippi Kite
LD: 20 Sep., Danville (*MCa).

Bald Eagle
EA: 3 Aug., KFWA (MD); 3 Aug., Homer (Vermilion Co) (JS); 2 Sep. (1 ad., 1 imm.), LShel (RSt)-possibly present all summer; 12 Sep. (2 imm.), MS (WS). MC: 30, Savannah (Carroll Co), 9 Nov. (PP). Others: In addition to the above, at least 30 imm., 22 no age given, and 12 ad. were reported away from traditional wintering grounds.

Northern Harrier
EA: 27 Aug., Champaign Co (KM); 2 Sep., Joliet (JM). MC: 20, Cook Co lakefront, 2 Nov. (JPu, EW, m.ob). LD: 24 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 4 Nov., Woodstock (DF).

Sharp-shinned Hawk
EA: 20 Aug., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 66, IBSP, 18 Sep. (BE); 11, Spfld, 6 Oct. (DB). LD: 22 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Cooper's Hawk
EA: 19 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C. 5, Wauk, 18 Sep. (DD, DJ). LD: 28 Nov., Homer (Vermilion Co); 27 Nov., Cook Co (JL).

Northern Goshawk
E.A. 3 Nov. (ad.), IBSP (JN); 3 Nov. (ad.), Buckhart (DB, TT). Others: 9 Nov. (ad.). Savoy (Champaign Co) (RW); 11 Nov. (ad.), Clin.L (MD); 16 Nov. (ad.--different bird), Clin.L (RC); 18 Nov., Mallard L F.P. (Du Page Co) (fide EW); 23 Nov. (imm.), Clin.L (RC, MD). 26 Nov., Urbana (EC).

Red-shouldered Hawk
EA: 25, 28 & 31 Aug. (2 imm.), MM (MS). MC: 7, IBSP, 3 Nov. (JN). LD: 14 Dec., St. Joseph (ARa); 18 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 4 Nov. (2), IBSP (JSo); 4 Nov. (ad.), Wauk (DJ).

Broad-winged Hawk
EA: 11 Aug., Decatur (MD); 25 Aug. Palos (Cook Co) (JL). MC: 2,700, Mt.Hoy, 27 Sep. (HC); 1,702, Wauk, 18 Sep. (DJ et al.); 103, Spfld, 25 Sep. (DB). LD: 8 Oct., Fox Ridge S.P. (EC); 6 Oct., MM (AS); 6 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Red-tailed Hawk
EA: 23 Aug., JP (HR); 25 Sep., Spfld (DB). MC: 190+, IBSP, 3 Nov. (JN); 63, Spfld, 2 Nov. (DB); 24, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (KM).

Rough-legged Hawk
EA: 20 Oct., Wilmette (JKo), 21 Oct. (dark phase), Spfld, (DB). MC: 6, Chi, 2 Nov. (WM).

Golden Eagle
EA: 26 Sep. Mt. Hoy (MS, HC); 27 Sep. (2), Mt. Hoy (HC et al.); 27 Sep., College of Du Page (HC). LD: 16 Nov. (ad.), Naperville (RCo); 9 Nov. (imm.), MTNWR (*GWa, m.ob.). Others: 10 Oct. (ad.), Elgin (*RHo); 12 Oct. (subad.), Clin.L (*RC); 17 Oct. (ad.), Richland Co (LH); 1-11 Nov., MTNWR (HW); 2 Nov. (2), La Bagh Woods (Cook Co) (EW); 3 Nov., Evanston (RB,RC); 3 Nov., Wauk (RP, MD); 3 Nov., Wayne (Du Page Co) (MC).

American Kestrel
EA: 17 Sep., Evanston (EW). MC: 15, IBSP, 18 Sep. (BE); 14, Clin.L, 16 Nov. (RP).

Merlin
(all reported) EA: 17 Sep., SLSP (DB); 17 Sep., Evanston (EW). MC: 16, IBSP, 18 Sep. (BE et al.). LD: 20 Nov., Rockford (*RMy). Others: 21 Sep., Sanganois C.A. (RP, MD); 21 Sep. (2), Mississippi Palisades S.P. (PP); 21 Sep., Mundelein (Lake Co) (WM); 23 Sep., LCal (WM); 22 Sep., RLCA (LA); 26 Sep., Wauk (JSo); 27 Sep. (3), Cook Co (WS et al.); 29 Sep., Chi (JL); 29 Sep., Spfld (DB); 2 Oct., JP (DA); 3 Oct. (ad. male), Urbana (*C); 6 Oct., Palos (Cook Co) (JL); 6 Oct., Fermi (AS); 6 Oct., Urbana (EC); 12 Oct., Chi (JL); 17 Oct., Rockford (*RMy); 19 Oct. (ad. male), Urbana

Immature Bald Eagle at Brandon Road Lock and Dam, Joliet (Will County) on 14 October 1991. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

(*C); 20 Oct., Wauk (JSo); 3 Nov. (2), Wauk (MD, RP); 6 Nov., Wilmette (RB); 6 Nov., Fults (Monroe Co) (TF); 7 Nov., SLSP (DB); 10 Nov., Wilmette (WM, EW et al.); 18 Nov., JP (KC).

Peregrine Falcon
(all reported) EA: 8 Aug., Monroe Co (KM); 11 Aug., Wauk (JSo). MC: 3, Wauk, 18 Sep. (DJ, JSo); 3, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW et al.). LD: 18 Nov., E.St. Louis (KM); 16 Nov., Winnebago Co (*RMy). Others: 17 Aug. (introduced), Wauk (RP); 20 Aug. (imm.-color marked), Spfld (DB); 25 Aug. (imm.--banded), Spfld (DB); 31 Aug., MM (MC); 5 Sep., Arcola (EC); 14 Sep., Chi (WM); 15 Sep., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 21 Sep., Mississippi Palisades S.P. (PP); 21 Sep., Chi (JL); 21 & 26 Sep., RLCA (LA); 22 Sep. (ad.), St. Joseph (Champaign Co) (*RC); 26 Sep. (2), JP (KC); 26 Sep. (ad.), LCal (WM); 26 Sep. (2), Wauk (JSo); 28 Sep., MM (AS); 29 Sep. L.Decatur (MD); 29 Sep., Chi (JL); 12 Oct., Chi (JL); 28 Oct., Wauk (JSo); 2 Nov. (2), Evanston & Wilmette (EW, m.ob.); 4 Nov. (imm.), LCal (WM).

Prairie Falcon
EA: 6 Nov. (ad.), Urbana (*RC). LD: 11 Nov. (imm.), Lane (De Witt Co) (*MD); 11 Nov. (imm.--different bird), Forsyth (Macon Co) (*MD). Others: 10 Nov., Wapella (De Witt Co) (GW, MD, RP).

Northern Bobwhite
MC: 20, Spfld, 26 Nov. (DB).

Yellow Rail
EA: 11 Sep., MS (MCr). LD: 3 Oct., West Chicago Prairie (Du Page Co) (MHo).

King Rail
EA: 17 Aug., IBSP (RP).

Virginia Rail
EA: 21 Aug., Fairmount (Vermilion Co) (JS); 1 Sep. (2), LCal (WM). LD: 15 Nov., Joliet (JM); 6 Nov. (ad.), Evanston (**EW).

Sora
EA: 21 Aug., Spfld (DB). MC: 6, Joliet, 1 Sep. (JM).

LD: 24 Nov. (2), Joliet (JM).

Common Moorhen
E.A: 27 Jul. (nesting?), Madison Co (KM); 28 Aug. (2), GLPSP (JM). MC: 56, LCal, 1 Aug. (WM). L.D. 9 Oct. (4), LCal (WM).

American Coot
EA: 17 Sep. (2), SLSP (DB); 18 Sep. (7--6 ad.), MM (EW); 27 Sep. (4), Carl.L (KM). MC: 1,000, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (KM); 500, Spfld, 31 Oct. (DB). LD: 5 Dec., Joliet (JM); 29 Nov., LCal (EW et al.).

Sandhill Crane
EA: 26 Sep. (2), Wayne (Du Page Co) (KL). MC: 1,664 Cook/Lake Cos, 3 Nov. (LB, RE, RP, m.ob.); 525, LCal. 4 Nov. (WM). LD: 2 Dec. (imm.), Arcola (**RS--this may have been part of the flock seen 19 Nov.). Others (downstate): 18 Nov. (30), Jasper Co (LH); 19 Nov. (12), Arcola (PWe); 22 Nov. ("several"), Clarksville (Clark Co) (HK, **LH).

Black-bellied Plover
EA: 17 Jul., Spfld (DB); 1 Aug., Wauk (JSo); 17 Aug., Rend L (TF, m.ob.) 14 Sep. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 15, Wilmette, 31 Oct (EW). LD: 9 Nov., Wauk (MD); 30 Oct. (2 imm.), Spfld (DB).

Lesser Golden Plover
EA: 4 Aug., Fermi (AS); 25 Aug. (17), Arcola (RC); 21 Sep. (imm), LCal (JL). MC: 95, n.w. Will Co , 6 Sep. (JM). LD: 13 Nov., SLSP (DB); 3 Nov. (imm.), Wilmette (RH et al.).

Semipalmated Plover
EA: 28 June, LCal (EW); 13 Jul., Arcola (RC); 11 Aug (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 22, Palos (Cook Co), 31 Aug. (JL). LD: 30 Oct., Wauk (DD).

Piping Plover
EA: 20 Jul.; RLCA (RP, MD); 4 Aug. Arcola (RC); 8-10 Aug., Chi (JPu, RH, m.ob.). LD: 10 Aug. (imm.), Chi (JL).

Killdeer
EA: 31 Jul. (70), Carl.L (KM). MC· 300, Decatur, 3 Aug. (RP); 242, n.e. Chi, 2 Nov. (EW, JPu); 225, Carl.L, 2 Aug. (KM). LD: 1 Dec., Clin.L (SB); 24 Nov., LCal (JL, RH).

American Avocet
EA: 20-24 Jul., LCal (DM, WS et al.). MC: 3, RLCA, 22 Sep. (LA). LD: 10 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB). Other: 17 Aug., Fermi (AS); 5-6 Sep. RLCA (LA); 14 Sep., RLCA (RP, MD); 21 Sep. (2), RLCA (RC, EC); 5 Oct., RLCA (RC, LA).

Greater Yellowlegs
EA: 26 Jun., LCal (fide EW); 5 Jul., Spfld (DB); 11 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 200, RLCA, 10 Aug. (RP); 21, CBG, 2 Nov. (LB). LD: 24 Nov., L.Cal (RH et al.).

Lesser Yellowlegs
EA: 15 Jun. (6), LCal (JL); 25 Jun., SLSP (DB); 24 Jul (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 1,000, RLCA, 10 Aug. (RP); 331, LCal, 31 Aug. (JL). LD: 2 Nov. (5), Carl.L (KM); 2 Nov. (6 imm.), Evanston (EW).

Solitary Sandpiper
EA: 29 June, COLSP (EW); 4 Jul. (10), KFWA; 4 Jul. (15), Arcola (RC); 4 Jul. (2), Champaign (RC). MC: 50, RLCA, 20 Jul. (RP); 30, Carl.L, 31 Jul. (KM); 17, LCal, 3 Aug. (JL). LD: 9 Oct., Chi (WM); 7 Oct., Homer L (Champaign Co) (EC).

Willet
EA: 25-29 June, Chi (JPu, KH). LD: 17 Sep., Evanston (fide EW). Others: 17 Aug., Chi (RH); 17 Aug. (3), RLCA (RC); 17 Aug., Rend L (TF, m.ob.); 5 Sep., Wauk (JSo, DD); 7 Sep., LCal (RP).

Spotted Sandpiper
EA: 4 July, GLPSP (EW). MC: 11, LCal, 21 July (EW); 10, Carl.L, 31 Jul. (KM). LD: 25 Oct., Spfld (DB); 23 Oct., Joliet (JM).

Upland Sandpiper
MC: 14, Danville, 9 Aug. (DWe).

Whimbrel
EA: 30 Aug., Chi (SF).

Hudsonian Godwit
EA: 23 Aug.-7 Sep., (ad.), LCal (WM, RP, m.ob.). LD: 5 Nov., Mermet L (TF, CWa, JD). Others: 28 Sep., LCal (DM).

Marbled Godwit
EA: 4 Aug., Quiver L (Mason Co) (m.ob.); 11 Aug., Rend L (TF, CWa, JD).

Ruddy Turnstone
EA: 17 Aug., Rend L (TF). LD: 24 Nov. (3 imm.), Chi (fide RB).

Red Knot
EA: 15-21 Jul. (ad.), LCal (DM, m.ob.); 31 Aug., Wauk (DD). LD: 4 Nov. (imm.), Rend L (TF, CWa, JD); 2 Nov., Wilmette (JL, EW). Others (downstate): 2 Sep., RLCA (MD); 19-21 Sep. (2), RLCA (LA, RC, EC, RP).

Sanderling
EA: 17 Jul., Evanston (EW); 27 Jul., RLCA (RC); 3

Aug., Chi (JL). MC: 35, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW). LD: 24 Nov. , LCal (RH). Others (downstate) : 31 Aug., Arcola (RC); 21 Sep. (2), RLCA (RC, EC).

Semipalmated Sandpiper
EA: 11 Jul., Spfld (DB); 14 Jul (14), LCal (JL, WM); 31 Jul. (50), Carl.L (KM); 3 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 119, LCal, 24 Aug. (JL); 55, Carl.L, 2 Aug. (KM). LD: 20 Oct. (imm.), Fermi (AS et al.); 16 Sep., Sangamon Co (DB).

Western Sandpiper
EA: 16 Jul., Spfld (DB); 24 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 3, L.Chau, 27 Jul. (RC). LD: 24-29 Nov. (imm.), Chi (Calumet Park) (RH, ASi, *EW); 7 Sep., Arcola (RC); 1 Sep., LCal (SF). Others: 28 Jul.-3 Aug (ad.), LCal (JL); 31 Jul., Carl.L (KM).

Least Sandpiper
EA: 22 Jun. (10), Wauk (JN); 28 Jun., Spfld (DB); 24 Jul (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 1000, RLCA, 14 Jul. (RC); 149, LCal, 17 Aug. (JL). LD: 18 Oct. (5), SLSP (DB); 11 Oct. (2), Fermi (EW).

White-rumped Sandpiper
EA: 18 Aug., Chi (RH). MC: 2 (imm.), CBG, 10 Nov. (WM, WS); 2, LCal, 10 Nov. (ASi). LD: 3-18 Nov. (imm.), CBG (LB, m.ob.); 15 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Baird's Sandpiper
EA: 20 Jul., LCal (DM, WS); 27 Jul. (2), RLCA (KR et al.); 2 Aug., Carl.L (KM); 10 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 9, Rend L, 25 Aug. (TF, JD). LD: 13 Oct. (2), Arcola (RC); 27 Sep., LCal (WM).

Pectoral Sandpiper
EA: 30 Jun., LCal (JL); 8 Jul., Spfld (DB); 19 Jul., Carl.L (KM). MC: 15,000, RLCA, 10 Aug. (RP, MD); 300, MS, 27 Aug. (WS); 245, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM). LD: 18 Nov., CBG (JSt); 16 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Dunlin
EA: 27 Sep., Chi (WM); 27 Sep., LCal (WM). MC: 6,510, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW); 863, Wauk, 31 Oct. (JSo); 350, Rend L, 25 Oct. (TF, JD); 88, Spfld, 29 Oct. (DB). LD: 29 Nov. (4), Chi (JO, EW, m.ob.); 20 Nov. (2), Spfld (DB).

Stilt Sandpiper
EA: 29 Jun., LCal (WM); 7 Jul., Spfld (DB); 11 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 200, RLCA, 20 Jul. (RP); 27, LCal, 29 Aug. (JL). LD: 2 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 20 Oct. (2), Fermi (AS et al.).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper
EA: 13 Jul. (3), RLCA (RC); 28 Jul., Rend L (TF et al.); 4 Aug. Fermi (AS). MC: 10, n.w. Will Co, 13 Sep. (JM). LD: 27 Sep. (2), LCal (WM et al.).

Ruff
26-27 Jul. (Reeve), RLCA (KR, m.ob.).

Short-billed Dowitcher
EA: 16-17 Jun., Fermi (AS); 4 Jul., Spfld (DB); 3 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 400, RLCA, 20 Jul. (RP, MD); 345, LCal, 11 Jul. (EW). LD: 21 Sep. (2), RLCA (RC, EC); 31 Aug., LCal (JL).

Long-billed Dowitcher
EA: 9-12 Aug. (2), MM (MS); 17 Aug. (2), RLCA (RC); 25 Aug. (14), Palos (JL); 7 Sep., Rend L (DKa, TF). MC: 100, RLCA, 14 Sep. (RP). LD: 24 Nov. (imm.), CBG (fide EW); 2 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 30 Oct. (10), L.Decatur (MD); 30 Oct. (3), SLSP (DB).

Common Snipe
EA: 4 Aug., Bakers L (Cook Co); 17 Aug., L.Chau (RC). MC: 18, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM). LD: 24 Nov., Williamsville (DB); 10 Nov., Joliet (JM).

American Woodcock
EA: 14 Oct., Spfld (DB). LD: 24 Nov., Orland Hills (Cook Co) (WM); 18 Nov., Decatur (MD); 18 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Wilson's Phalarope
EA: 13 Jul., Arcola (RC); 14 Jul. (female), LCal (RH et al.); 17 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). MC: 4, LCal, 29-30 Aug. (JL, m.ob.). LD: 25 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 29 Aug., LCal (JL).

Red-necked Phalarope
EA: 25 Aug., Arcola (RC). LD: 1 Sep. (2), Arcola (RC).

Red Phalarope
EA: 18 Sep., RLCA (LA). LD: 3-9 Nov., Clin.L (DR, RC). Others: 3 Oct., L.Chau (LA); 20 Oct., Carl.L (DKa, m.ob.).

Pomarine Jaeger
EA: 9 Nov. (dark phase, imm.), Carl.L (DKa, JD, TF). LD: 29 Nov.-8 Dec. (dark phase, imm.), Rend L (TF, m.ob.).

Parasitic Jaeger
EA: 30 Aug. (imm.), Wilmette (GR). MC: 4 (1 imm.), Wauk/IBSP, 31 Oct. (DD, DJ, JSo). LD: 16 Nov., Wilmette (RH); 2 Nov., Alton, (*DBe, et al.); 1 Nov., L.Decatur (MD). Others: 28 Oct. (ad.), IBSP (JSo--video); 31 Oct. (2), Wilmette (EW); 1 Nov., Wilmette (TB, EW). "Jaeger species": 4 Oct., Wauk (DD). Others: 2 Nov., Wilmette (JSa et al.); 6 Nov. (imm.), Kenilworth (Cook Co) (RH); 26-27 Nov. (2), Carl.L (DKa).

Light morph adult Parasitic Jaeger at Gillson Park, Wilmette (Cook County) on 1 November 1991. Photo by Toby Brown.

Adult Sabine's Gull on the Mississippi River near Moline (Rock Island County) on 14 October 1991. Photo by Peter Petersen.

Laughing Gull
EA: 8 Sep., RLCA (RC). LD: 11 Nov., Carl.L (KM). Others: 15 & 21 Sep., RLCA (LA, RP); 10 Oct., L.Decatur (MD); 2 Nov., Alton (*DBe et al.).

Franklin's Gull
EA: 9 Jul. Spfld (DB); 11 Jul., Chi (RH); 14 Jul., Rend L (TF, CWa, JD). MC: 66, Spfld, 24 Sep. (DB); 59, Evanston/Wilmette, 2-3 Nov. (EW, m.ob.); 32, L.Decatur, 2 Nov. (MD). LD: 24 Nov., Des Plaines River (Cook Co) (WS, CT); 20 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB).

Little Gull
EA: 19 Oct. (imm.), Wilmette (JKo); 20 Oct., Carl.L (DKa, m.ob.). LD: 4-15 Dec. Clin.L (DS); 23-29 Nov. (imm.), L.Decatur (RC, MD). Others: 28 Oct. (ad.), Wilmette (JKo); 31 Oct. (imm.), Wilmette (EW, RH); 2-3 Nov. (imm.), Saganashkee Slough (WS, m.ob.); 16 Nov. (ad.), L.Decatur (*MD); 26-27 Nov. (ad.), Spfld (DB, TT, DO--photo).

Bonaparte's Gull
EA: 6 Aug. (3 ad.), Evanston (EW); 29 Sep. (2), L.Decatur (RC, MD). MC: 1,350, Evanston & Wilmette, 2 Nov. (EW); 500, Spfld, 11, 14, 15 & 27 Nov. (DB); 500, L.Decatur, 23 Nov. (RC, MD). Others: 22 & 25 Nov. (melanistic ad.), Spfld (*DB, DO--photo).

Ring-billed Gull
EA: 19 Jul., Spfld (DB); 19 Jul. (4), Carl.L (KM); 26 Jul. (2--1st yr.), Joliet (JM). MC: 10,000+, RLCA, 8 Sep. 4,550, Carl.L, 24 Nov. (KM); 3,900, Evanston/Wilmette, 3 Nov. (EW, m.ob.).

Herring Gull
EA: 9 Sep., L.Charleston (RB); 11 Oct., Carl.L (KM). MC: 2,000, LCal, 5 Nov. (WM).

Thayer's Gull
EA: 26 Sep. (1st winter), LCal (*WM). MC: 3, Wauk, 3 Nov. (RP). Others: 29 Sep. (ad.), Palos (JL); 9 Nov. (1st yr.), Pekin (LA); 10 Nov., Zion (JSo); 14 & 30 Nov., Mallard L F.P. (Du Page Co) (EW, RCo & MC); 17 Nov., Mason Co (LA); 24 Nov. & 3 Dec (2), LCal (WM & EW).

Iceland Gull
EA: 5 Dec. (1st yr.), LCal (RH).

Lesser Black-backed Gull
EA: 5 Oct. (2nd winter), L.Chau (RP, MD); 5 Oct. (2nd yr.), Mallard Lake F.P. (Du Page Co) (EW). LD: 7 Dec. (1st winter), Clin.L (MD, RC). Others: 31 Oct. (ad.), LCal (SF); 1 Nov. (ad.), Wilmette (TB, EW); 9-16 Nov. (ad.), Mallard L F.P. (Du Page Co) (AS, EW, m.ob.); 9 Nov. (2nd yr.), Pekin (LA); 10 Nov., Zion (JN, JSo--video); 17 Nov. (ad.), Mason Co (LA); 26 Nov. (subad.), Spfld (DB); 28 Nov. (1st winter), Chi (JL); 28 Nov. (ad.), Chi (RH); 5 Dec. (ad.), LCal (RH); 6 Dec.(3rd yr.), Chi (RH); 8 Dec., Chi (DBr, MH)--17 different birds reported this year, a massive influx for this species.

Glaucous Gull
EA: 27 Oct., Carl.L (*DBe, m.ob.). Others: 30 Nov.

(ad.), Winthrop Harbor (ASi); 7 Dec. (ad.), LCal (DM).

Great Black-backed Gull
EA: 4 Nov. (ad.--video), Wauk (JSo). Others: 26 Nov. (3rd yr.), Winthrop Harbor (DJ).

Black-legged Kittiwake
(1st winter unless otherwise stated). EA: 20 Oct., Carl.L (BD, m.ob.); 1 Nov., LCal (*WM); 1 Nov., Wilmette (EW, TB); 8 Nov., Peoria (LA). LD: 27 Nov. (2nd winter.), Spfld (DB).

Sabine's Gull
EA: 28 Sep. (imm.), L Decatur (*MD). LD: 3 Nov., Glencoe (*RC). Other: 3-5 Oct., L.Chau (LA, RC); 12-26 Oct. (ad.) Rock Island (RPe, *PP, m.ob.--photos); 14-17 Oct. (imm.) Rock Island (PP, m.ob.); 20 Oct., Carl.L (DKa, m.ob.); 31 Oct., Wilmette (EW, JK).

Caspian Tern
EA: 27 Jun., Spfld (DB); 6 Jul. LCal (WM). MC: 65, GLNTC & Wauk, 11 Aug. (JSo); 11, Spfld, 18 Sep. (DB). LD: 11 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 5 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB); 30 Sep., GLNTC (JSo).

Common Tern
EA: 22 Aug., Chi (fide EW); 2 Sep., Clin.L (RC). MC: 50 (25 imm.), Evanston, 28 Aug. (EW); 9, Spfld, 5 Oct. (DB). L.D. 2 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 4 Oct. (4 ad.), Joliet (JM).

Forster's Tern
EA: 27 Jun., Evanston (EW); 20 Jul. Spfld (DB). MC: 44, Chi, 17 Aug. (JL); 40, Carl.L 5 Oct. (KM). LD: 5 Nov., LCal (WM); 2 Nov. (3), Spfld (DB); 2 Nov., Carl.L (KM).

Least Tern
EA: 17 Aug., RLCA (RC).

Black Tern
EA: 8 Jul. Spfld (DB); 10 Jul., MM (EW, m.ob.). MC: 80, Rend L, 17 Aug. (WM, m.ob.). LD: 16 Sep. (10), Spfld (DB).

Mourning Dove
MC: 110, Spfld, 19 Sep. (DB).

Black-billed Cuckoo
EA: 17 Aug. (2), Chi (JL, m.ob.); 31 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 6, Chi, 10 Sep. (RH). LD: 27 Sep., Carl.L (KM); 14 Sep., Chi (JL).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo
EA: 10 Aug. (7), St. Clair Co (KM); 16 Aug., Glencoe (EW). MC: 4, Chi, 10 Sep. (RH). LD: 15 Oct., Lick Creek (Sangamon Co) (DB); 16 Sep., Wauk (JSo).

Great Horned Owl
MC: 5, Homer (Vermilion/Champaign Co's), 29 Sep. (JS).

Snowy Owl
EA: 8 Nov., Naperville (DY). Others: 9 Nov., Chi (Midway Airport) (JCz); 20-23 Nov. (ad.), Chi (Meigs Field) (RH, SF, m.ob.); 24 Nov.-1 Dec. (imm.), Chi (Meigs Field) (RH, WS, m.ob.). MC: 3, Chi, 2 Dec. (RH). At least 8 different birds reported in Chi.

Long-eared Owl
EA: 4 Dec., Clin.L (DS).

Short-eared Owl
EA: 3 Oct., IBSP (JSo). MC: 7, Evanston/Wilmette, 2-3 Nov. (EW, RC, RB). LD: 14 Nov., Evanston (EW).

Northern Saw-whet Owl
EA: 22 Oct., Skokie Lagoons (**LB).

Common Nighthawk
MC: 311, Chi, 25 Aug. (JL); 175, Carl.L, 31 Aug. (KM); 70, Spfld, 10 Sep. (DB). LD: 20 Oct., MM (AS).

Whip-poor-will
LD: 5 Oct., Chi (fide RB).

Chimney Swift
MC: 1000, L.Decatur. 22 Sep. (MD); 600, O'Fallon (St. Clair Co), 5 Oct. (KM); 198, Evanston 4 Sep. (EW). LD: 2 Nov., Wilmette (JL et al.).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
EA: 6 Aug., Urbana (EC). MC: 10, Spfld, 14 Sep. (DB); 8, Joliet, 20 Sep. (JM). LD: 10 Oct., Woodstock (DF); 10 Oct., Crystal Lake (Lake Co) (fide EW); 8 Oct., Urbana (RC).

Belted Kingfisher
MC: 6, Carl.L, 12 Oct. (RP). LD: 8 Dec., Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC); 5 Dec., Joliet (JM).

Red-headed Woodpecker
MC: 21, Spfld, 17 Sep. (DB). LD: (north) 31 Oct. (imm.), Glencoe (LB).

Red-bellied Woodpecker
MC: 13, Spfld, 27 Oct. (DB). LD: 20 Nov. JP (KC).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
EA: 14 Sep., Chi (JL); 24 Sep., Urbana (RC); 27 Sep., Carl.L (KM). MC: 9, Spfld, 28 Sep. (DB); 7, JP (HR). LD: 4 Dec., Urbana (EC); 6 Nov., Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC).

Northern Flicker
MC: 19, Chi, 29 Sep. (JL); 18, Spfld, 17 Sep. (DB). LD (north): 6 Nov., Wauk (JSo). Others: 29 Oct. ("red-shafted" male, hybrid?), Spfld (*DB).

Olive-sided Flycatcher
EA: 18 Aug., Decatur (MD); 18 Aug., Spfld (DB); 30 Aug., Lake Zurich (Lake Co) (DJ). LD: 4 Sep., Spfld (DB); 2 Sep. (2), JP (KC).

Eastern Wood-Pewee
EA: 23 Aug. (3), JP (EW). MC: 9, St. Clair Co, 10 Aug. (KM); 9, Spfld, 27 Sep. (DB); 8 (5 imm.), Chi, 22 Sep. (EW). LD: 23 Oct., CBG (LB).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
EA: 3 Aug., JP (KC); 19 Aug. Spfld (DB). MC: 4, Sangamon Co, 14 Sep. (DB). LD: 22 Sep., Chi (EW); 17 Sep., Sangamon Co (DB).

Acadian Flycatcher
MC: 5, Pomona, 13 Sep. (KM). LD: 23 Sep., Pulaski Co (KM).

Alder Flycatcher
EA: 5 Aug., Urbana (RC). LD: 8 Sep. (2), Urbana (RC, EC).

Willow Flycatcher
EA: 13 Aug., Evanston (EW). MC: 4, M.Arb, 22 Sep. (EW). LD: 28 Sep., Evanston (EW).

Least Flycatcher
EA: 22 Jul., Spfld (DB); 11 Aug. (4), Urbana & Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC); 12 Aug. (imm.), Evanston (EW). MC: 8, Urbana, 24 Aug. (RC). LD: 6 Oct., Fermi (EW); 5 Oct., JP (m.ob.); 3 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Eastern Phoebe
EA: 17 Aug., Chi (JL). MC: 9, Spfld, 10 Oct. (DB). LD: 17 Nov., L Decatur (RC, SB); 14 Nov., JP (HR).

Great Crested Flycatcher
EA: 23 Aug., JP (EW). MC: 5, Spfld, 31 Aug. (DB). LD: 23 Sep., Spfld (DB); 23 Sep., JP (KC).

Western Kingbird
10 Sep., Chi (Montrose) (RH); 6 Oct., Chi (McCormick Place) (SF).

Eastern Kingbird
MC: 15, Homer (Vermilion Co), 21 Aug. (JS); 13, Carl.L , 10 Aug. (KM). LD: 26 Sep., Wayne (Du Page Co) (RCo); 20 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Horned Lark
MC: 500, Champaign Co, 24 Nov. (RC); 200, Carl.L, 8 Nov. (KM).

Purple Martin
EA: 3 July (17), Evanston (EW). MC: 1,500, Chi (Montrose), 17 Aug. (JL). LD: 15 Sep., JP (KC); 1 Sep., Sangamon Co (DB).

Tree Swallow
EA: 17 Aug. (35), LCal (JL). MC: 7,000, RLCA, 22 Sep. (LA); 2,500, Carl.L, 27 Sep. (KM). LD: 14 Nov., IBSP (JSo).

VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW
18 Jul., Wilmette (*EW)--second state record.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow
EA: 3 Jul (6), Evanston (EW). MC: 2,000+, Spring L (Carroll Co), 21 Sep. (PP); 1,000, RLCA, 10 Aug. (RP); 200, Union Co, 28 Sep. (KM); 165, Chi, 7 July (JL). LD: 5 Oct. (3), Carl.L (KM); 21 Sep., RLCA (EC, RC).

Bank Swallow
EA: 27 Jun. (&), Evanston (EW); 9 Jul., Spfld (DB); 11 Aug. (2), JP (HR). MC: 16,000, RLCA, 10 Aug. (RP); 500, Rend L, 11 Aug. (CWa et al.). LD: 5 Oct., Spfld (DB); 23 Sep., IBSP (JSo).

Cliff Swallow
EA: 7 Jul., Spfld (DB); 2 Aug., Carl.L (KM). MC: 60, Spfld, 20 Aug. (DB). LD: 5 Oct., Spfld (DB); 30 Sep. (2), IBSP (JSo).

Barn Swallow
EA: 4 Jul. (40+), GLPSP (EW). MC: 300, Arcola, 24 Aug. (RC); 117, LCal, 24 Aug. (JL); 70, Carl.L, 5 Oct. (KM). LD: 15 Oct., Spfld (DB); 3 Oct., IBSP (JSo).

Blue Jay
MC: 200, Carl.L, 12 Oct. (RP); 65, Carpentersville (Kane Co), 20 Sep., (EW); 52, Spfld, 29 Sep. (DB).

Fish Crow
MC: 80, Union Co, 28 Sep. (KM).

Black-capped Chickadee
MC: 16, Spfld, 31 Aug. (DB).

Carolina Chickadee
MC: 25, Heron Pond N.P., 23 Sep. (KM).

Tufted Titmouse
M.C. 30, Heron Pond N.P., 23 Sep. (KM); (north) 3, Fullersburg Woods F.P. (Du Page Co), 22 Aug. (MC).

Red-breasted Nuthatch
EA: 24 Aug., M.Arb (AS); 7 Sep., Urbana (RC). LD: 25 Nov. (2), Spfld (DB); 18 Nov., CBG (EW).

White-breasted Nuthatch
MC: 9, Heron Pond N.P., 23 Sep. (KM).

Brown Creeper
EA: 13 Sep., Wilmette (EW); 24 Sep., Heron Pond (Johnson Co) (KM). MC: 10, Spfld, 12 Oct. (DB); 6, Wauk, 1 Oct. (EW). LD: 15 Dec., St. Clair Co (KM); 14 Nov. (3), JP (HR).

Carolina Wren
MC: 11, Urbana, 26 Nov. (RC); 11, Carl.L, 10 Aug. (KM); (north) 7, w. Will Co, Sep.-Nov. (JM). Others (north): 26 Jun., Evanston (EW); 3 Jul-30 Nov. (pr.), Chi (bird sanctuary) (KH, JPu, m.ob.); 19 Aug., Elgin (EW). 1 Sep., JP (DA); 29 Sep. & 20 Oct. (2), GLNTC (JSo); 23 Oct., JP (DA); 25-27 Oct. (2), M.Arb. (EW, m.ob.).

Bewick's Wren
EA: 10 Sep., Ozark (Pope Co) (TF). LD: 5 Oct., L.Chau (RP, MD).

House Wren
MC: 23, Spfld, 28 Sep. (DB); 8, GLPSP (KM). LD: 10 Nov., JP (KC); 8 Nov., Sangamon Co (DB).

Winter Wren
EA: 23 Sep., Spfld (DB); 27 Sep. (3), Chi/Evanston (WM et al.). MC: 17, Chi, 12 Oct. (JL); 10, Urbana/Penfield (Champaign Co), 6 Oct. (RC). LD: 18 Nov., CBG (EW); 18 Nov., Chi (JL); 17 Nov., Clin.L (RC, SB).

Sedge Wren
MC: 8 (breeding?), w. Will Co, 15 Aug. (JM). LD: 16 Oct. (2), SLSP (DB); 9 Oct., Fermi (RCo, EW); 9 Oct., Lockport (JM).

Marsh Wren
EA: 20 Aug. (2), SLSP (DB); 19 Sep. JP (KC). MC: 12, Spfld, 23 Sep. (DB). LD: 15 Nov. (singing m.), Joliet (JM); 11 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Golden-crowned Kinglet
EA: 20 Sep. Evanston (EW); 25 Sep., Spfld (DB); 27 Sep., Carl.L (KM). MC: 100+, Clin.L, 19 Oct. (RC); 40, Chi, 13 Oct. (EW). LD: 30 Nov., Urbana (EC); 16 Nov. (2), Chi (JL).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet
EA: 2 Sep., Urbana (EC). MC: 33, Spfld, 12 Oct. (DB). LD: 24 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 20 Nov., Spfld (DB); 16 Nov., Chi (JL).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
EA: 18 Aug., Evanston (EW). MC: 6, St. Clair Co, 31 Aug. (KM). LD: 26 Sep., Chi (EW).

Eastern Bluebird
EA: 17 Sep., Urbana (EC). MC: 60, Carl.L, 29 Aug. (DKa); 50, Clin.L, 26 Oct. (RC); 21, IBSP, 23 Sep. (JSo). LD: 30 Nov., Spfld (DB); (north) 4 Nov., DPCA (JM).

Veery
EA: 22 Aug., Spfld (DB). MC: 6, Sangamon Co, 31 Aug. (DB). LD: 27 Sep., Chi (WM, WS); 24 Sep., SLSP (DB).

Gray-cheeked Thrush
EA: 23 Aug., JP (EW); 24 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 6, Chi, 10 Sep. (RH); 4, Spfld, 7 Sep. (DB). LD: 2 Oct., JP (DA); 26 Sep., Spfld (DB); 23 Sep., Heron Pond N.P. (KM).

Swainson's Thrush
EA: 23 Aug., Spfld (DB); 23 Aug. (6), Evanston (EW). MC: 71, Evanston, 5 Sep. (EW); 20, Urbana, 7 Sep. (RC). LD: 12 Oct., Homer L (Champaign Co) (RC); 5 Oct. (JL), Chi (JL); 5 Oct., JP (HR).

Hermit Thrush
EA: 18 Sep., Chi (EW); 1 Oct., Spfld (DB); 13 Oct., Fairview Heights (St. Clair Co) (KM). MC: 26, Chi, 13 Oct. (EW, JDo); 18, Spfld, 12 Oct. (DB). LD: 25 Nov., Spfld (DB); 24 Nov. (2), Chi (JL).

Wood Thrush
EA: 5 Sep. (2), Evanston (EW). LD: 12 Nov., Spfld (DB); 12 Oct., Woodstock (DF).

American Robin
MC: 1,170 (roost), Spfld, 30 Oct. (DB); 355, Carl.L, 11 Oct. (KM). LD: (north) 27 Nov., JP (DA).

Gray Catbird
MC: 12, Carl.L, 5 Oct. (KM). LD: 18 & 21 Nov., Spfld (DB); 16 Nov., Clin.L (RC et al.); 12 Nov., CBG (EW)--lingered late this year.

Northern Mockingbird
M.C. (north): 3, Wauk, 8 Sep. (DD); 3, Spring L C.A., 17 Nov. (LA). LD: 3 Dec., e. Grundy Co (JM). Others (n. IL): 10 Sep., Wauk (DD).

Brown Thrasher
EA: 23 Aug., JP (EW). MC: 11, Spfld, 28 Sep. (DB). LD: 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC); 28 Nov., JP (KC); 25 Nov. Spfld (DB).

American Pipit
EA: 27 Sep. (2), Evanston (EW et al.); 9 Oct., SLSP (DB). MC: 11, Spfld, 11 Nov. (DB). LD: 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC); 15 Nov., Spfld (DB); 5 Nov. (2), Evanston (EW).

BOHEMIAN WAXWING
EA: 2-3 Nov. (2 ad.), Evanston (*EW, m.ob.).

Cedar Waxwing
EA: 3 Aug. (6), JP (HR); 19 Aug. (10), Sangamon Co (DB). MC: 400, IBSP, 17 Aug. (RP); 400, DPCA, 14 Oct. (JM); 250, Carl.L, 11 Oct. (KM); 200, Spfld, 14 Nov. (DB).

Northern Shrike
EA: 1 Dec., Clin.L (RC).

Loggerhead Shrike
EA: 24 Sep., Pulaski Co (KM). MC: 3, Carl.L, 8 Nov. (KM). "shrike sp.": 23 Nov., Poplar Grove (Boone Co) (AB) - reported as a Loggerhead.

European Starling
MC: 8,000 (roost), LCal, 24 Nov. (WM).

White-eyed Vireo
EA: 23 Jul, Spfld (DB). MC: 22, Pomona (Jackson Co), 13 Sep. (KM). LD: 9 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Bell's Vireo
LD: 5 Sep., SLSP (DB); 15 Aug. (singing), DPCA (JM).

Solitary Vireo
EA: 17 Aug., Urbana (EC). MC: 7, Spfld, 27 Sep. (DB). LD: 17 Nov., Spfld (DB, TT--photos); 2 Nov., Chi (SF).

Yellow-throated Vireo
EA: 28 Aug., SLSP (DB). MC: 3, Sangamon Co , 31 Aug. (DB). LD: 27 Sep., MM (WS et al.).

Warbling Vireo
MC: 4, JP, 31 Aug.-1 Sep. (HR); 4, Sangamon Co, 31 Aug. & 17 Sep. LD: 26 Sep. Sangamon Co (DB); 25 Sep., JP (KC).

Philadelphia Vireo
EA: 25 Aug., JP (KC); 2 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 13 Sep. (2), Pomona (KM). MC: 5, Spfld, 21 Sep. (DB). LD: 6 Oct., Urbana (RC et al.); 27 Sep., Wilmette (EW et al.).

Red-eyed Vireo
EA: 25 Aug., JP (KC). MC: 20, Urbana, 31 Aug. (RC). LD: 9 Oct., Chi (WM); 9 Oct., JP (DA).

Blue-winged Warbler
EA: 20 Aug., Buckhart (DB). LD: 25 Sep., Spfld (DB). Others: 18 Jul, Embarrass R. (Coles Co) (BH) - post-breeding wanderer.

Golden-winged Warbler
EA: 18 Aug., Urbana (RC); 19 Aug (female), Elgin (EW). MC: 9, Spfld, 2 Sep. (DB). LD: 23 Sep., Heron Pond N.P. (KM); 15 Sep. (female), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 9 Sep., JP (KC). "Lawrence's" Warbler (hybrid)--2 Sep. (female), Spfld (DB).

Tennessee Warbler
EA: 10 July, Libertyville (DJ), 15 Aug. (4), Evanston (EW); 18 Aug., Spfld (DB); 31 Aug., Carl.L (KM). MC: 40, Urbana, 31 Aug. (RC); 22, Wadsworth (Lake Co), 6 Sep. (SH). LD: 3 Nov., Charleston (BH); 14 Oct., DPCA (JM).

Orange-crowned Warbler
EA: 24 Aug., JP (HR); 31 Aug., St. Clair Co (KM). MC: 9, Spfld, 15 Oct. (DB). LD: 13 Nov., CBG (LB); 8 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 8 Nov. (2), Spfld (DB).

Nashville Warbler
EA: 18 Aug. (4), Urbana (RC); 19 Aug., Fairview Heights (St. Clair Co) (KM). MC: 7, Spfld, 28 Sep. (DB). LD: 3 Nov. Chi (JL, m.ob.).

Northern Parula
EA: 20 Aug., Chi (SF). MC: 5, Spfld, 26 Sep. (DB). LD: 5 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 2 Oct., Spfld (DB); 26 Sep., Wayne (Du Page Co) (RCo). Others: 16 Jul., Spfld (DB) - post-breeding wanderer.

Yellow Warbler
EA: 19 Jul (3), Wilmette (EW); 10 Aug., Urbana (EC). LD: 6 Oct. (2), Chi (JL)

Chestnut-sided Warbler
EA: 11 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 15, Urbana, 25 Aug. (RC). LD: 5 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 3 Oct., Evanston (EW); 2 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Magnolia Warbler
E.A. 17 Aug. (3), Chi (JL); 18 Aug. (2), Urbana (RC); 19 Aug., Fairview Heights (St. Clair Co) (KM). MC: 100+, Urbana, 31 Aug. (RC); 28, CBG, 18 Sep. (LB). LD: 12 Oct., JP (DA).

Cape May Warbler
EA: 17 Aug. (7), Chi (JL); 25 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 9, Wilmette, 13 Sep. (EW). LD: 1 Oct., Spfld (DB); 29 Sep., JP (KC).

Black-throated Blue Warbler
EA: 24 Aug., JP (fide RB); 31 Aug. (2 males), Spfld (DB). LD: 9 Oct., JP (KC); 7 Oct., Lick Creek (Sangamon Co) (DB). Others: 2 Sep. (male), Spfld (DB); 6 Oct., Homer (Vermilion Co) (JS).

Yellow-rumped Warbler
EA: 17 Aug. IBSP (MD); 11 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 27 Sep. (60), Carl.L (KM). MC: 400, L.Chau, 5 Oct. (RP, MD); 300, IBSP, 3 Oct. (JSo). LD: 23 Nov., Spfld (DB);

14 Nov., IBSP (JSo).

Black-throated Green Warbler
EA: 18 Aug. (2), M.Arb (RCo); 20 Aug., Buckhart (DB); 31 Aug., Carl.L (KM). MC: 15, Spfld, 27 Sep. (DB); 6, Carl.L, 27 Sep. & 5 Oct. (KM); 6, Wayne (Du Page Co) (RCo). LD: 3 Nov., Wilmette (RC et al.).

Blackburnian Warbler
EA: 11 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 4, Spfld, 31 Aug. (DB). LD: 27 Sep., Carl.L (KM); 26 Sep., Spfld (DB); 14 Sep. (2), JP (DA).

Yellow-throated Warbler
LD: 24 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Pine Warbler
EA: 18 Aug. (female), Evanston (EW); 31 Aug.-1 Sep., Urbana (RC, EC). LD: 2-3 Nov. (ad. male), Wilmette (JK, EW); 27 Oct., Charleston (BH).

Prairie Warbler
LD: 24 Sep., Ozark (Pope Co) (TF)

Palm Warbler
MC: 50, IBSP, 7 Sep. (RP). LD: 12 Nov., Spfld (DB); 7 Nov. (4), Chi (JPu). Others: 200, Homer (Vermilion Co), 28 Aug. (JS)--incredible number for this date, perhaps other species mixed in?

Bay-breasted Warbler
EA: 18 Aug., Wilmette (EW); 19 Aug., Spfld (DB). MC: 25, Urbana, 31 Aug. (RC). LD: 3 Oct., Spfld (DB); 29 Sep., Evanston (EW).

Blackpoll Warbler
EA: 18 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 24, CBG, 18 Sep. (LB). LD: 14 Oct., Fermi (RCo); 1 Oct., Rochester (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Black-and-white Warbler
EA: 11 Aug., Urbana (EC); 14 Aug. (female), Evanston (EW). MC: 14, Spfld, 2 Sep. (DB). LD: 12 Oct. (2), JP (DA); 5 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 4 Oct., Spfld (DB).

American Redstart
EA: 10 Aug. (2), Urbana (EC). MC: 56, CBG, 18 Sep. (LB); 50, Champaign, 2 Sep. (EC). LD: 9 Oct., Chi (WM); 9 Oct., JP (DA); 29 Sep. (imm.), Spfld (DB).

Ovenbird
EA: 12 Aug., Evanston (EW); 18 Aug. (5), Urbana (RC). MC: 60, Urbana, 7 Sep. (RC). LD: 1-5 Dec., Chi (VHo); 8 Nov., JP (KC); 2 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Northern Waterthrush
EA: 27 Jul., L.Chau (RC) - perhaps a postbreeding wanderer; 10 Aug., JP (HR); 11 Aug., Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC). MC: 5, Spfld, 31 Aug. (DB); 4, Chi, 17 Aug. (JL). LD: 4-9 Nov. (2). Chi, (JPu, m.ob.); 3 Oct., Decatur (MD).

Louisiana Waterthrush
EA: 31 Aug., St. Clair Co (KM). LD: 28 Sep. (2), Carl.L (KM); 15 Sep., Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC); 24 Aug., Palos F.P. (CT).

Kentucky Warbler
LD: 15 Sep., Pomona (TF et al.); 2 Sep., Champaign (EC).

Connecticut Warbler
EA: 25 Aug., Urbana (RC); 30 Aug. (2), Chi (SF); 30 Aug., Lake Zurich (Lake Co) (DJ). LD: 30 Sep., SLSP (DB); 14 Sep., Chi (JL). Others: 31 Aug., Urbana (RC); 20 Sep., SLSP (DB).

Mourning Warbler
EA: 17 Aug., Chi (JL); 18 Aug. (2), Urbana (RC). MC: 5, Chi, 23 Aug. (SF). LD: 28 Sep., Chi (JL).

Common Yellowthroat
EA: 22 Aug., JP (KC). MC: 12, GLPSP, 29 Aug. (KM); 12, Spfld, 27 Sep. (DB). LD: 31 Oct., Glencoe (LB).

Hooded Warbler
LD: 24 Aug., Urbana (RC).

Wilson's Warbler
EA: 11 Aug., Urbana (RC). MC: 5, Urbana, 25 Aug. (RC); 5, Chi, 20 Aug. (SF). LD: 14 Oct., Spfld (DB); 22 Sep., Chi (JL).

Canada Warbler
EA: 17 Aug. (2), Chi (JL); 18 Aug. (3), Urbana (RC). MC: 9, Spfld, 2 Sep. (DB). LD: 14 Sep., Chi (JL).

Yellow-breasted Chat
LD: 26 Sep., JP (KC); 15 Sep., Pomona (TF et al.); 5 Sep., SLSP (DB).

Summer Tanager
MC: 4, Heron Pond N.P., 23 Sep. (KM). LD: 30 Sep. (female), SLSP (DB); 27 Sep., Ozark (TF). Others (north): 13 Aug. (male), w. Will Co (JM).

Scarlet Tanager
EA: 4 Sep., Urbana (EC). LD: 7 Oct., Spfld (DB); 6 Oct., Wauk (JSo).

Northern Cardinal
MC: 46, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM); 33, Spfld, 19 Nov. (DB); 20, JP, 17 Oct. (HR).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak
EA: 24 Aug., JP (HR); 1 Sep. (6), Urbana (EC et al.). MC: 20, Homer (Vermilion Co), 5 Oct. (JS). LD: 3 Nov. (female), Chi (JPu, KH); 7 Oct., Lick Creek (Sangamon Co) (DB). Others: 19 Jul., Wilmette (EW) - post-breeding wanderer.

Blue Grosbeak
LD: 11 Sep. (8), w. Will Co (JM).

Indigo Bunting
MC: 35, Carl.L, 10 Aug. (KM); 14, Spfld, 12 & 21 Sep. (DB); 8, s.w. of Palos, 27 Sep. (EW et al.). LD: **20 Nov.**, Clin.L (SB).

Dickcissel
LD: **9 Nov.**, Peoria (LA); **6 Nov.**, Spfld (DB).

Rufous-sided Towhee
EA: 5 Sep. (3), Chi (JL). MC: 10, Carl.L, 11 Oct. (KM). LD: 24 Nov., Sidney (Champaign Co) (RC); 15 Nov., Chi (JPu). Others (**"spotted"** race): 10, 17, 26 Oct. & 11, 17 Nov.--(all different birds), Spfld (DB).

American Tree Sparrow
EA: 11 Oct. (2), Chi (JPu); 20 Oct., Urbana (RC). MC: 200, Clin.L, 23 Nov. (RC).

Chipping Sparrow
MC: 30, Spfld, 2 Sep. (DB); 27, Carl.L, 11 Oct. (KM); 14, M.Arb., 18 Sep. (EW). LD: 20 Nov., Spfld (DB); 16 Nov., Urbana (RC, EC); 14 Nov., JP (KC)--lingered late.

Clay-colored Sparrow
EA: 18 Sep., CBG (LB). MC: 3, Chi, 3 Oct. (OM, RH). LD: 9 Oct., Lockport (JM). Others: 19 Sep., Chi (DM); 23 Sep., IBSP (JSo); 6 Oct., Chi (SF).

Field Sparrow
MC: 20, Spfld, 13 Oct. (DB); 14, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (KM); 8, Evanston, 6 Nov. (EW). LD: 21 Nov., Spfld (DB); 14 Nov., JP (KC)

Vesper Sparrow
MC: 9, Sangamon Co, 3 Nov. (DB). LD: 24 Nov., St. Joseph (Champaign Co) (RC); 11 Nov., Palos (JL); 10 Nov., Evanston (EW, WM).

Lark Sparrow
LD: 29 Aug., GCSP (KM); 21 Aug., Homer (Vermilion Co) (JS).

Savannah Sparrow
EA: 2 Sep., SLSP (DB). MC: 40, Clin.L, 19 Oct. (RC). LD: 19 Nov., Buffalo (Sangamon Co) (DB); 10 Nov. (2), Evanston (WM, EW m.ob.).

Grasshopper Sparrow
MC: 3, Spfld, 3 Oct. (DB). LD: **9 Nov.**, Urbana (RC); **8 Nov.**, CBG (LB).

Henslow's Sparrow
LD: 13 Oct., Champaign (RC).

Le Conte's Sparrow
EA: **17 Sep.**, Spfld (DB); 3 Oct., Chi (fide EW). MC: 5, Sangamon Co, 10 Oct. (DB). LD: 16 Nov. (3), Urbana (RC). Others: 13 Oct., Clin.L (RP); 16 Oct., SLSP (DB); 20 Oct. (3), Carl.L (TF, DKa, JD); 26-27 Oct. (2), Urbana (JNa, RC); 28 Oct., Wauk (JSo); 28 Oct., Chi (OM); 9 Nov., Urbana (RC); 9 Nov. Lane (De Witt Co) (MD).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow
EA: **6 Sep.**, Chi (RH); 14 Sep., RLCA (fide, RC). MC: **25**, RLCA, 21 Sep. (LA). LD: 9 Oct. (4), CBG (PE). Others: 18 Sep., Chi (WM): 19 Sep., Chi (DM); 23 Sep., IBSP (JSo); 24 Sep., Spfld (DB); 28 Sep. (4), RLCA (RC); 28-29 Sep., MM (SF, AS, MC); 30 Sep., SLSP (DB); 3 Oct., Buffalo (Sangamon Co) (DB); 3 Oct., IBSP (JSo); 3 Oct., Chi (RH, OM).

Fox Sparrow
EA: 26 Sep. (6), Chi (EW, WM); 3 Oct., Urbana (RC). MC: 19, Spfld, 16 Nov. (DB); 10, M.Arb., 25 Oct. (EW). LD: 30 Nov., Alsip (Cook Co) (SF); 24 Nov., Clin.L (RC).

Song Sparrow
EA: 22 Sep., Chi (JL). MC: 100, Urbana, 27 Oct. (RC). LD: 21 Nov., Woodstock (DF).

Lincoln's Sparrow
EA: 4 Sep., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 8, Sangamon Co, 3 Oct. (DB). LD: **17 Nov.**, Spfld (DB); **10 Nov.**, JP (KC). Others: 29 Oct., CBG (LB); 2 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 9 Nov., Urbana (RC).

Swamp Sparrow
EA: 22 Sep., Spfld (DB); 22 Sep., JP (KC). MC: **200+**, Urbana, 27 Oct. (RC); 40+, Chi, 6 Oct. (EW). LD: 1 Dec., Fermi (AS); 28 Nov. (4), Sangamon Co (DB).

White-throated Sparrow
EA: 7 Sep., JP (DA); 14 Sep., Urbana (RC). MC: **300+**, Allerton Park (Piatt Co), 10 Nov. (RC); 140, Sangamon Co, 4 Nov. (DB); 75+, Chi, 13 Oct. (EW) LD: 26 Nov., Woodstock (DF).

White-crowned Sparrow
EA: 19 Sep., Chi (DM); 30 Sep. (imm.), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 50, Urbana, 16 Nov. (RC); 35, Carl.L, 25 Oct. (KM). L.D. 30 Nov., Spfld (DB); 14 Nov. Woodstock (DF); 14 Nov., JP (KC).

Harris' Sparrow
EA: 26 Sep., Wauk (JSo). LD: 11 Nov. (imm.), Carl.L (KM); 10 Nov., Allerton Park (Piatt Co) (RC); 4-7 Nov., Woodstock (DF). Others: 5-6 Oct., Fermi (ad.), Fermi (PK, DK, EW); 6 Oct., Penfield (Champaign Co) (RC); 9 Oct. (imm.), Fermi (RCo); 12 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 14 Oct. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 19 Oct., Chi (fide EW); 2 Nov., Chi (SF).

Dark-eyed Junco
EA: 4 Sep., Glencoe (GR); 28 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB). MC: 250, Spfld, 20 Nov. (DB); 200, Urbana, 16 Nov.; 85, Evanston, 2 Nov. (EW). Others ("Oregon" race): many mixed hybrids appeared along the lakefront during the early Nov. winds (m.ob.); 30 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Lapland Longspur
EA: 28 Sep. (6), IBSP (DD); 18 Oct., SLSP (DB). MC: 300+, Champaign/De Witt Co's, 24 Nov. (RC); 50, Carl.L, 8 Nov. (KM).

Smith's Longspur
3 Nov., Wilmette (*DDa).

Snow Bunting
EA: 19 Oct. (5), IBSP (JSo). MC: 30, Chi, 2 Nov. (SF).

Bobolink
EA: 19 Aug., Spfld (DB). MC: 40, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). LD: 27 Sep., Fermi (PK); 18 Sep., SLSP (DB).

Red-winged Blackbird
MC: 15,000 (roost), LCal, 24 Nov. (WM); 10,000 (roost), Spfld, 29 Sep.& 7 Oct. (DB). LD: 27 Nov., Woodstock (DF).

Eastern Meadowlark
MC: 18, Carl.L, 8 Nov. (KM); 14, Spfld, 1 Nov. (DB). LD: 3 Dec. (3), Lorenzo (Will Co) (JM).

Western Meadowlark
LD: 13-14 Oct. (singing), Homer (Vermilion Co) (JS).

Rusty Blackbird
EA: 27 Sep., LCal & MM (WS, EW); 12 Oct., Clin.L (RC). MC: 230, Clin.L, 11 Nov. (MD); 100, Spfld, 25 Nov. (DB). L.D.(north): 23 Nov., Chi (JPu).

Brewer's Blackbird
EA: 2 Nov., CBG (LB)

Common Grackle
MC: 8,000 (roost), Spfld, 31 Oct. (DB); 3,000, O'Fallon (St. Clair Co), 14 Aug. (KM). LD (north): 7 Dec., M.Arb. (fide EW).

Brown-headed Cowbird
MC: 8,000 (roost), Spfld, 7 Oct. (DB). LD (north): 2 Nov., Evanston (EW).

Orchard Oriole
LD: 30 Aug., SLSP (DB).

Northern Oriole
EA: 2 Aug. (2 imm.), Wilmette (EW). MC: 11, Carl.L, 31 Aug. (KM); 6 Spfld, 21 & 24 Aug. (DB). LD: 10 Nov. (ad. male), Clin.L (RP, MD); 4 Sep., JP (DA).

Purple Finch
EA: 10 Sep., Evanston (EW); 21 Sep., Spfld (DB). MC: 26, IBSP, 23 Sep. (JSo). LD: 3 Dec., Poplar Grove (Boone Co) (AB); 30 Nov., Homer (JS).

House Finch
MC: 1,000+, Urbana/Champaign, Aug.-Sep. (RC, m.ob.)--mainly breeding population; 58, IBSP, 30 Sep. (JSo).

Red Crossbill
EA: 21 Sep., Mississippi Palisades S.P. (PP). Others: 18 Oct., Urbana (EC); 26 Oct. (2), Clin.L (RC).

Common Redpoll
EA: 18 Oct., Chi (DM). MC: 81, CBG, 17 Nov. (KHa). Others: 6 Nov. (2), Evanston (EW); 7 Nov. but 3 on 11 Nov., JP (KC); 8 Nov., CBG (LB); 14 Nov. (9), IBSP (JSo); 14 Nov. (21), Evanston (EW); 15 Nov. (38), Belvedire (fide EB); 16 Nov. (31), Clin.L (RC, RP, MD); 16 Nov. (7), Urbana (RC); 16 Nov. (15), M.Arb (DK, m.ob.); 17 Nov. (4), Spfld (DB); 18 Nov., Woodstock (DF); 18 Nov., Winthrop Harbor (JSo); 20, 21 & 27 Nov. (different singles), Spfld (DB); 27 Nov. (2), CBG (RB); 1-7 Dec. (5), Clin.L (RC, MD).

Pine Siskin
EA: 23 Sep. (2), IBSP (JSo); 13 Oct., Spfld (DB); 13 Oct., Urbana (fide EC). MC: 300, Clin.L, 17 Nov. (RC, SB).

American Goldfinch
MC: 525, Spfld, 15 Nov. (DB); 135, Carl.L, 11 Oct. (KM).

Evening Grosbeak
EA: 4 Nov., IBSP (JSo). LD: 24 Nov., Sidney (Champaign Co) (RC). Others: 11 Nov. (female), Spfld (DB); 12 Nov. (different female), Spfld (DB).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow
MC: 30, Spfld, 29 Aug (DB).

Again, many thanks to all contributors and reporters who made this compilation possible. Some records not included in this report are still being reviewed by I.O.R.C. and may be included in an addenda of a future report. In submitting Field Notes, contributors are requested to send their notes to the appropriate seasonal editor according to the schedule which appears below (addresses of the four seasonal editors are listed following the schedule).

Season	Date Reports due to FIELD NOTES EDITOR
WINTER SEASON 1 December - 29 February	7 March
SPRING MIGRATION 1 March - 31 May	7 June
BREEDING SEASON 1 June - 31 July	7 August
FALL MIGRATION 1 August - 30 November	7 December

FIELD NOTES COMPILERS:

Breeding Season
Vernon Kleen
Natural Heritage Div.
Dept. of Conservation
524 South 2nd Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Fall Migration
Robert Chapel
306 1/2 West California
Urbana, IL 61801

Winter Season
Robert Danley
2201 Clay Street
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Spring Migration
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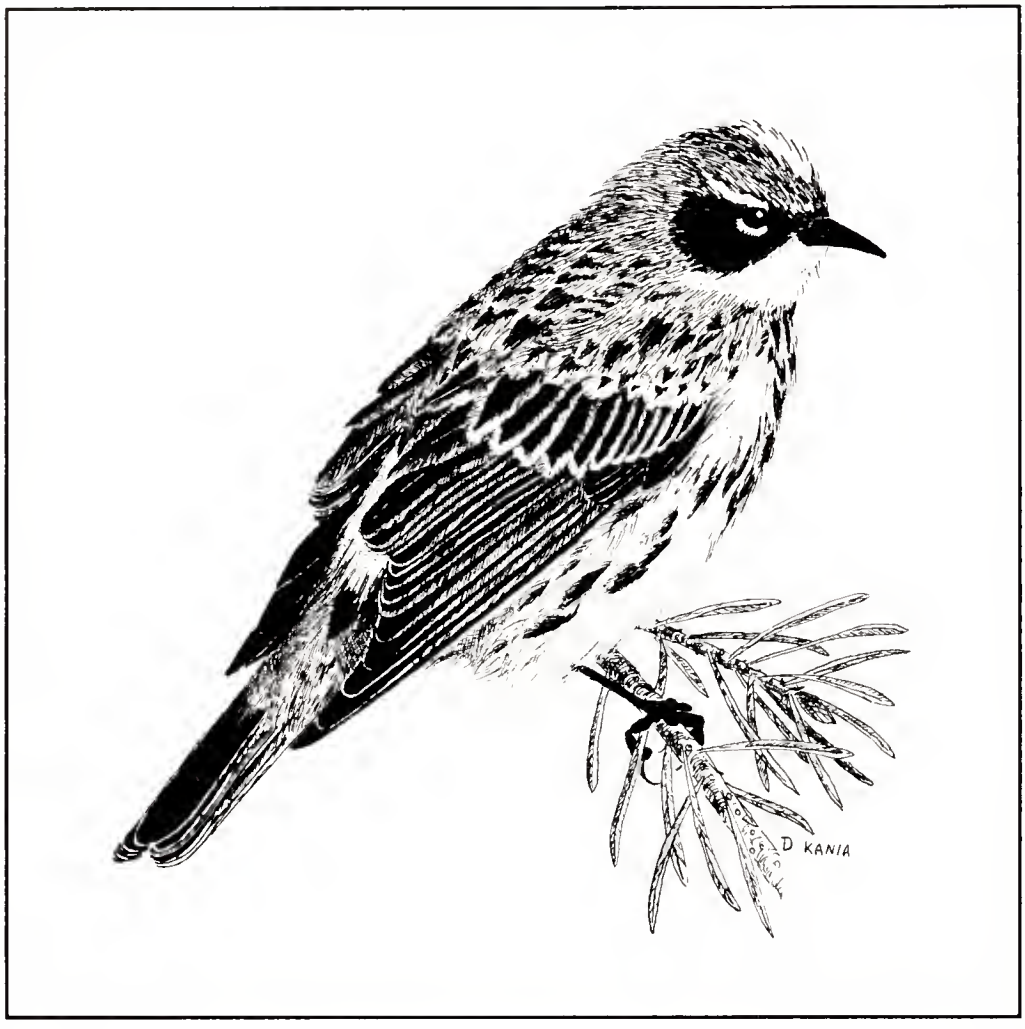

'Nothing wholly admirable ever happened in this country except the migration of birds.'

Brooks Atkinson